

THE COINS

OF THE

GREEK AND SCYTHIC KINGS

OF

BACTRIA AND INDIA.

IN

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

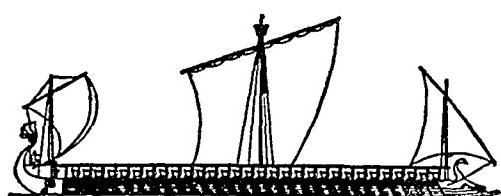
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PREFACE TO THE FIRST AMERICAN EDITION

The extreme value of ancient coins as historical documents of primary importance is nowhere more important in the area of ancient Greek coinage than in the case of the Greek and Scythic kings of Bactria and India. Were it not for the inscribed coins and the relationship of types found in hoards, the history of this easternmost Hellenistic Empire would have been lost forever.

The special value of the present book lies primarily in the fact that as all great historians and numismatists concerned with this area admit, it is the best and most complete *corpus* of nearly all the known coin types issued by the hellenistic and hellenized kings and rulers of Bactria and India. Its reference value has not diminished in the eighty years since its first edition and it is still the primary source for cataloging and identifying the Greek and Scythic coins of India throughout the world in museums and commercial numismatic establishments.

Today, the historian who studies the great works on the Greeks in India by W. W. Tarn and A. K. Narain will feel the need undoubtedly to refer to the coins which these authors used as their main source materials. But before the issuance of the present reprint the book was so scarce as to be virtually unobtainable. The small number of copies of the original edition of 1886 were quickly absorbed by libraries and private collectors and even in the early years of the century the volume was considered to be 'scarce.' Therefore, it goes without saying that the possibility of a copy of this work existing in the newer libraries or in the semi-

part in ancient history of the striking glass and aluminium colleges of today is extremely remote.

So it is with pride and the feeling of pleasure of a useful service for numismatists and historians that we release this volume in the series *The Argean Library of Antiquities*.

It was considered necessary to offer readers of this edition the following new features: a map, a short bibliographical note and a chart of the relationships and dating of the Greek kings of Bactria and India showing the conclusions which have been reached to date. For the latter purpose the chart selected is the work of A. K. Narain as it offers the most advanced research on the subject thus far. In some cases it will be almost impossible for the non-specialist to ascertain whether the information therein is properly justified, but as Narain's own note points out, all dates are approximate and many are hypothetical. Those who care to test take further pains to confirm or deny them by seeking out excavation reports and articles in various journals, but for the most part, Narain's dates etc., seem to be as accurate as possible at our present level of knowledge.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

The basic references for the study of the history of the Greeks in Bactria and India are relatively few in number and an adequate reference library can be formed with the following books

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- Whitehead, R. B. *Catalogue of Coins in the Punjab Museum, Lahore*, vol. I. *Indo-Greek Coins*. Oxford 1914
- "Commentary on Rare and Unique Coins," in Marshall's *Taxila* vol. II (1931), pp. 830-842
- Note. For further numismatic bibliography, again consult Narain's *The Indo-Greeks* which includes numerous entries of even the most remote periodical articles, etc.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE present volume contains all the coins which were issued by the Greek and Scythic kings who ruled in India and the neighbouring lands between the time of Alexander the Great and the third century A.D.

The work has been long and laborious, alike to compiler, editor, and printer. The number of unusual characters which it contains has greatly hindered its progress; but the typographical difficulties have not been the only ones. The history of the kings is very obscure, and the types employed on their coins often of a mixed and uncertain character. On the other hand, few fields of numismatics offer richer material, historical, archaeological, and even philological; though philological theories are necessarily excluded from these pages.

Special thanks are due to General Cunningham, R.E., who has allowed the compiler free use of his plates published in recent volumes of the Numismatic Chronicle, and has thus enabled the present work to be rendered far more complete than it could otherwise be: also to Professor Cecil Bendall, who has given valuable philological aid.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

The system of transliteration adopted for Prakrit words is that used by Professor Aufrecht in the Sanskritic Catalogue of the Bodleian Library; also in the Catalogue of Books in the British Museum.

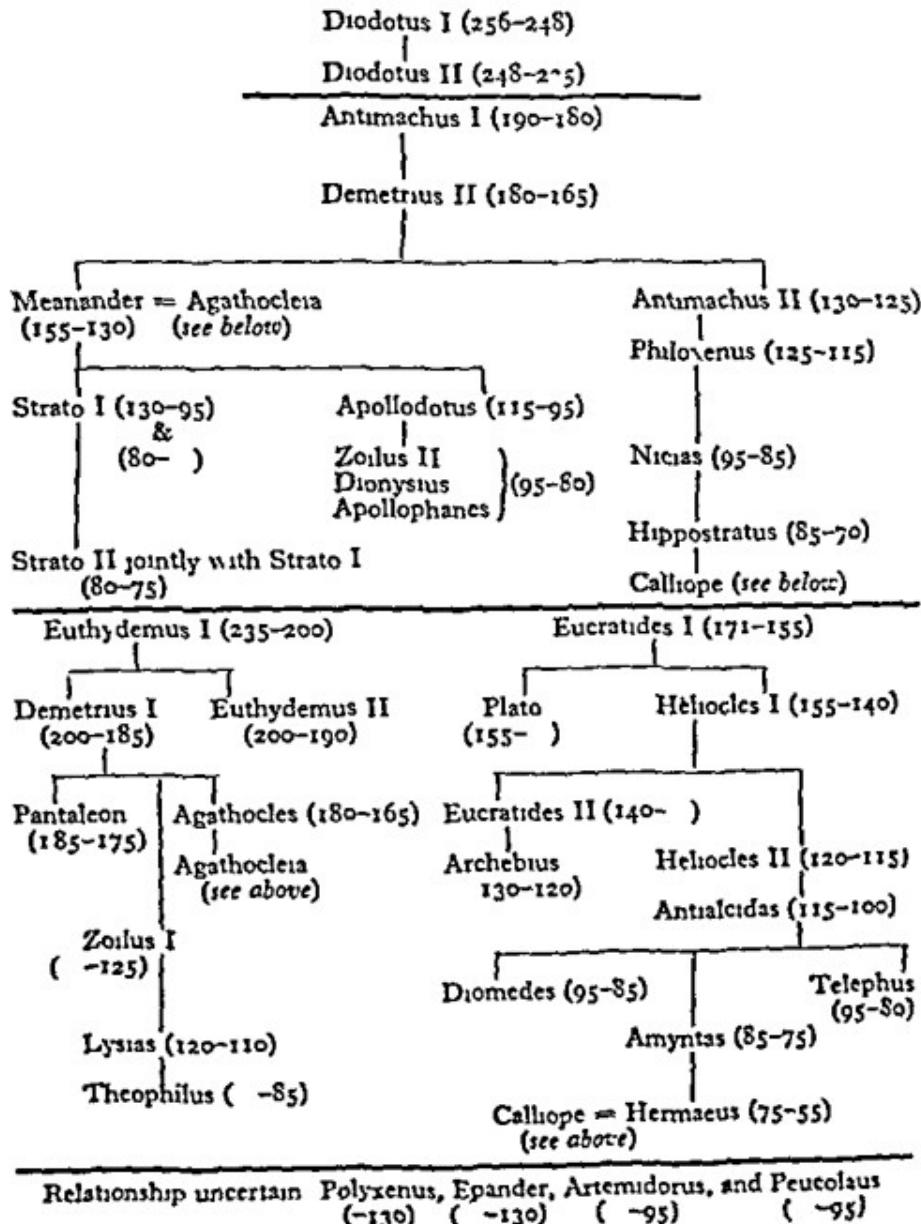
I have carefully revised the manuscript of this work, comparing each coin with the corresponding description.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

THE COINS
OF THE
GREEK AND SCYTHIC KINGS
OF
BACTRIA AND INDIA.

A CHART SHOWING THE INDO-GREEK KINGS IN GENEALOGICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT

N.B. The relationships and dates given below are based on the conclusions reached in this work. All dates are approximate and many are hypothetical.



INTRODUCTION.

In treating of the arrangement of the coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India, it is necessary to enter briefly into all the known facts of their history. The Kings of the Seleucid and Ptolemaic dynasties succeeded one another in a known order, and the chief events of their reigns have been handed down to us by ancient writers. It was therefore unnecessary to give the facts of their history as an introduction to the lists of the coins issued by them. But in regard to all but two or three of the kings of the farther East, the ancient historians are quite silent; and coins and inscriptions alone save us from ignorance even of their names. Therefore it is necessary in this Introduction to trace the outlines of any history which can now be recovered, and in particular in some detail to set forth the historical facts which may fairly be established by means of the coins. In order to bring the discussion into the narrowest possible limits, it will be necessary (1) to abstain from mere conjecture, however tempting; (2) to avoid full discussion of disputed points, merely indicating where difference of opinion exists, and referring, when possible, to works already published, or monographs in various numismatic journals; (3) to treat in detail only such parts of history as have a numismatic bearing.

The writers to whom credit is due for the arrangement and decipherment of these coins are, in the first rank, James Prinsep* and General Alexander Cunningham.†

* *Essays on Indian Antiquities.*

† Coins of the Successors of Alexander, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1868, &c.

Mr E Thomas,* Lassen,† and Wilson,‡ have also done much important work, both historical and numismatic, in the same field. The most recent monograph on the coins is that of von Sallet,§ whose scholarly acquirements and solid numismatic judgment have enabled him to correct on many points the theories of his predecessors. Mr James Fergusson's and Professor Cowell's researches have also been of the greatest value to the present purpose, and there is much valuable matter in von Gutschmid's article on the Graeco Parthian Empire in the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, s v *Persia*. When a debt is due to other writers, it will be mentioned in the foot notes.

I HISTORICAL OUTLINES

The numismatics of the Greek rulers of India properly begins with Diodotus. But there are a few coins issued in India or neighbouring countries at an earlier period than his, which are, for convenience, included in this volume. Whether Alexander himself, during his sojourn in India, issued coins in his own name, may perhaps be doubted, but it is at least a plausible conjecture that certain bronze coins,|| bearing the usual types of Alexander and his name, but of square form, were issued in India, as the custom of issuing square coins already existed in India in Alexander's time, but in no other country. These pieces, then, unfortunately wanting in the British Museum, may be considered as the earliest Greek coins of India.

* Notes to Prinsep's *Essays*

† *Indische Alterthumskunde*

‡ *Ariana Antiqua*

§ *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, Berlin 1879

|| The conjecture is Dannenberg's, *Zeitschr f. Num* vi 166 (note) who, however, gives the coins to Bactria. India is a far more reasonable attribution.

In recent years the region of Balkh (Bactria) has furnished an abundant supply of coins, issued by the immediate successors of Alexander in that district.* Among these are double darics, with Greek letters on the obverse; gold and silver coins of the first three Antiochi, with the types of a seated Apollo and of a horse's head; silver coins of Seleucus I., with types of a chariot of elephants and a horse's head; coins issued during the joint reigns of Seleucus and Antiochus I., bearing the names of both rulers; and gold money of an early king of the Persepolitan class, with Pehlvi legend.

Among these also have come to light a few coins, in gold and silver, of a king named Andragoras, who is conjectured to have been ruler of Parthia or one of the neighbouring countries in the early part of the third century B.C. The only ancient authority who mentions this king is Justin,† who states Andragoras to have been the name of (1) a Persian noble set up as Satrap of Parthia by Alexander, (2) a Satrap of Parthia overthrown eighty years later by the first Arsaces. It is more probable that the coins published in our catalogue belong to the period of the second of these rulers. The issue of gold coin shows that the ruler who issued them claimed a complete independence; and this is a further reason for assigning him to the time of the break up of the Seleucid empire in the East, about B.C. 250.

The coins of Sophytes were first published by Cunningham.‡

Sophytes. They are the more interesting because their date

and place of issue can be approximately fixed.

We learn from several of the historians of Alexander's reign that Sopeithes, or Sophytes, ruled a district on the banks of the Acesines

* P. Gardner, in *Num. Chron.* 1879, p. 1; 1880, p. 181; 1881, p. 8. Cunningham, in *R. A. S. B. Journal*, 1881, p. 151. Especially has a find from the Oxus river enriched the cabinets of collectors.

† Justin, xii. 4, xli. 4. Cf. *Num. Chron.* 1879, p. 1; 1881, p. 8.

‡ *Num. Chron.* 1866, p. 220.

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In recent years the reign of Darius I. has given us an abundant supply of coins, issued by the numerous satrapies of Alexander in that district.* Among these are double drachms, with Greek letters on the obverse; gold and silver coins of the last king of Antiochus, with the types of a seated Apollo and of a horse's head; silver coins of Seleucus I., with types of a chariot of Aphrodite and a horse's head; coins issued during the joint reigns of Seleucus and Antiochus I., bearing the names of both rulers; and gold money of an early king of the Parthian class, with Darius' legend.

Among these also have come to light a few coins, in gold and silver, of a king named Andragoras, who is even Andragoras,[†] conjectured to have been ruler of Parthia or one of the neighbouring countries in the early part of the third century BC. The only ancient authority who mentions this king is Justin, who states Andragoras to have been the name of (1) a Persian noble set up as Satrap of Parthia by Alexander (2) a Satrap of Parthia overthrown eighty years later by the Great Arrian. It is more probable that the coins published in our catalogue belong to the period of the ascendancy of those rulers. The form of gold coin shows that the ruler who issued them claimed a complete independence; and this is a further reason for assigning him to the time of the break up of the Hellenistic empire in the East, about 300 BC.

The coins of Sophylos were first published by Cunningham.[‡] Sophylos,[§] They are the more interesting because their date and place of issue can be approximately fixed. We learn from several of the historians of Alexander's reign that Sophylos, or Sophylon, ruled a district on the banks of the Acesina

* P. Gardner, in *Num. Chron.* 1870, p. 13100, p. 13113–13115, p. 131. Cunningham, in *R. A. H. R. Journal*, 1881, p. 161. Diophobes has a find from the Oxus river enriched the cabinets of collectors.

† Justin, xii, 4, xii, 4. Cf. *Num. Chron.* 1870, p. 13101, p. 13.

‡ *Num. Chron.* 1836, p. 220.

After making terms with Euthydemus, Antiochus advanced across the Paropamisus into India, and made a treaty with the Indian king, Sophagasesmus, or Subhāgasena, who seems at that time to have been in full possession of the Kabul Valley, the Greek dominion stretching little, if at all, to the south of the Indian Caucasus. Thence Antiochus returned, through Arachosia and Drangiana, to Syria.

With the beginning of the second century B.C. we find great changes taking place in the Greek regions of Central Asia. On the death of Euthydemus, his son Demetrius succeeded; and we find, as contemporary and rival of the latter, the great Eucratides, whose

Demetrius and
Eucratides:
conquests to
East & South

career of chequered victory and defeat may be partly traced in historical records. At the same time the Greeks, perhaps in consequence of the constantly increasing pressure from the north of the nomadic tribes of Central Asia, made their way across the Indian Caucasus, and began to wrest from the native Indian princes the districts of Kabul and the Panjab, which had been left under native dominion by the Seleucid kings from Seleucus I. to Antiochus III., and which Diodotus does not seem to have attacked; for coins of Diodotus are not found south of the Indian Caucasus. On the other hand, those of Euthydemus are found as far south as Seistan, and as far east as the Panjab;* and the city of Sagala, in the neighbourhood of Lahore, bore the surname of Euthydemia. Thus the sudden extension of the Greek pale would seem to have been a feature of the later years of Euthydemus. But it appears, from the statements of ancient writers, that the actual conqueror was not Euthydemus but his son Demetrius, who was probably his colleague in the kingdom as well as his successor. Thus Justin† speaks of

* Some were found in the Indus at Attok. See Cunningham, in *Num. Chron.*, 1869, p. 137.

† xli. 6.

Demetrius as king of India, and Strabo* couples him with Menander as a chief agent of Greek conquest in India. What seems most likely is that Demetrius made considerable conquests during his father's lifetime.

We are, however, scarcely justified in saying, as does v. Gutschmid,† that "Demetrius himself marched down the course of the Indus, conquered Pattala and the kingdom of Saraostes (Surāshtra) and Sigerdis, probably the district of the commercial city Barygaza." The careless language of the passage of Strabo in which these places are mentioned as within the Greek pale seems only to imply that some of the Greek kings extended their conquests so far; and it is reasonable to suppose that the rule of Menander was extended farther to south and east than that of Demetrius; to Menander therefore the conquest of the Indus valley may be with more reason ascribed.

Not only did Euthydemus acquire, through his son's activity, territory in India, but he also probably ruled the widest district ever possessed by the Greeks to the north of the Paropamisus, from Margiana to Chinese Tartary. Even into the Celestial Empire the influence and the trade of the Greeks seems at this time to have penetrated. Of this a proof is furnished by a coin brought by Sir D. Forsyth from Kashgar,‡ bearing a Chinese legend and inscribed with the name and titles of a Greek king, possibly Hermaeus. After Euthydemus' death his dominions were broken up by the rivalry between Demetrius and Eucratides, as well as by the rise and usurpations of fresh kings of uncertain origin, such as the first Antimachus.

* *Geog.* xl. 11, 1. Most of Strabo's statements as to early Bactrian history are loose and incorrect. For instance, he speaks of the revolt of Arsaces as subsequent to the rise of Euthydemus.

† In *Encycl. Brit.*, Persia, p. 590.

‡ *Numism. Chron.* 1879, p. 274. That this coin is of iron, is now, I am informed, denied.

Of Eucratides also the origin is obscure. We know, however, by a fortunate chance, the names of his father and mother. These are furnished to us by the remarkable coins * which bear on one side the head of Eucratides, and the inscription *Βασιλεὺς Εὐκρατίδης*; on the other the portraits of his father and mother, Heliocles and Laodice. The very collocation of the inscriptions which appear on the two sides of those coins, *Βασιλεὺς Εὐκρατίδης — Ἡλιοκλέους καὶ Λαοδίκης*, where we seem almost compelled to understand the word *vīos*, shows that in them Eucratides intends to proclaim his parentage. Heliocles does not seem to have been a king at all, for his portrait wears no diadema, but Laodice's head does seem to be bound with the diadema, in the Greek East the invariable sign of royalty. And indeed her appearance on coins in such a connexion would scarcely be explicable unless she were of royal parentage. But we must remain in ignorance whose daughter she was. Von Sallet has proposed an entirely different interpretation of the coins in question. He thinks that they were issued by Eucratides, not in honour of his parents, but on the occasion of the marriage of his son Heliocles (who afterwards succeeded him) with a Laodice, whom Sallet conjectures to have been daughter of Demetrius by the daughter of Antiochus III., whom that monarch betrothed to Demetrius in the course of his Indian campaign. On this hypothesis some recent writers have tried to build further structures of theory. But it is unfitted to bear such a weight. In its favour is the one fact that the name Laodice was usual in (not peculiar to) the Seleucid dynasty of Syria. On the other side are reasons of more weight. The portraits of Heliocles and Laodice on the coins are of elderly, not young persons; and it is not easy to see how Sallet would interpret in the inscriptions which accompany

Coins of
Eucratides
with his father
and mother.

* See page 19, pl. vi. 9, 10.

the portraits the genitive case in the names of Heliocles and Laodice, unless he understands before them the word *vios*. If any one carefully compares the head of the elder Heliocles (pl. vi. 9), with that of Eucratides (pl. v. 6), and that of the younger Heliocles (pl. vii. 1, 2), he must allow that it resembles Eucratides far more nearly than his son; which may be best accounted for by supposing that the artist constructed the head of the elder Heliocles after his death, on the analogy of that of his son Eucratides.

The wars between Demetrius and Eucratides are mentioned by

Wars of Justin;* but the statements of this writer must
Demetrius and be received with great caution, nor can we believe
Eucratides. his assertions that the Indian conquests of Eucratides

belong to the end of his reign, or that Demetrius ruled until nearly the same time. For the coins seem to contradict them. The coins of Demetrius come in almost all cases from Bactria, those of Eucratides are very commonly found in the Kabul Valley. The coins of Demetrius bear Greek legends only, with rare exception, while the bronze coins of Eucratides are nearly all bilingual, an indication alike of their later date than the money of Demetrius and that they were issued in India. We therefore, must still retain the opinion that Demetrius ruled only during the early part of the reign of Eucratides in Bactria as well as in India, and that Eucratides was for a great part of his reign lord of India as well as of Bactria and Arachosia. Eucratides founded the city of Eucratidia in Bactria; Demetrius, Demetrias in Arachosia, and Euthydemia in India.

Cunningham places the commencement of the career of Eucratides

* " Multa tamen Eucratides bella magna virtute gessit, quibus adtritus cum obsidionem Demetrii regis Indorum pateretur, cum ccc. militibus lx. milia hostium adsiduis eruptionibus vicit. Quinto itaque mense liberatus Indiam in potestatem redegit. Unde cum se reciperet a filio quem socium regni fecerat, in itinere interficitur."—Justin, xli. 6.

Reign of Eucratides about B.C. 190, and this date must be approximately right.* His reign began brilliantly, and was continued with chequered fortune, but the wide field over which his coins are found,† and their commonness, seems to testify to his great power. We may also remark his assumption of the title *Bασιλεὺς μέγας* as a clear indication of extensive dominions, and the fact that his types and titles are copied by the kings of Parthia,‡ and by Timarchus, king of Babylon,§ as showing how widely his money circulated. But it appears that towards the end of his reign certain provinces|| were wrested from him by the Parthians, probably in the time of their great king Mithradates, who came to the throne about B.C. 170. The reign of Eucratides appears to have lasted until the times of two kings, who certainly imitate his money, Plato, whom the date on his unique and remarkable coin shows

Plato to have ruled in B.C. 165, and Timarchus of Babylon B.C. 162. Plato would seem to have been a mere ephemeral rival, or a revolted satrap of Eucratides.

We must assign to the period of the reign of Eucratides, that Euthydemus II is, to the first half of the second century B.C., the Pantaleon coins of the kings Euthydemus II, Pantaleon, Agathocles, Antimachus I. This assignment, which was first made by von Sallet, is on grounds of style quite uncontested. It is impossible, in view of the art

* There does not seem to be any conclusive evidence on the point. v. Sillet quotes the imitation of Eucratides' types by certain early Arsacid kings as a proof that Eucratides' reign began early, but the attribution of the early coins of the Arsacidae is a matter of dispute.

† According to Cunningham, they are found at Balkh, in Bokhara, Seistan, the Kabul Valley, &c., and a few in the Panjab.

‡ For instance, Arsaces VI, Mithradates I. See Gardner, *The Parthian Coinage*, p. 31. Other writers attribute these coins to others of the Arsacidae.

§ *B.M. Cat. Seleucidae*, pl. xv 2 p. 50.

|| Την τε Αστικού και την Ταυρικαν αφύρρητο Ευκρατίδης οι Παρθίας. Strabo xl 11, ed. Kramer. The names seem corrupt, and have been variously amended.

and fabric of the coins of those kings, to give them, as previous writers, and even Cunningham did, to the earliest days of Bactrian independence. And the evidence of style is further confirmed by the consideration that as all these kings reigned on the south side of the Paropamisus, they cannot be assigned to an earlier period than that of the Indian conquests of Demetrius.

This new light is of the utmost importance in the classification of the earlier Greek kings of India: it entirely destroys an order which was full of difficulties, and puts in its place one which is thoroughly intelligible and satisfactory.

The coins of the younger Euthydemus are certainly subsequent to those of Demetrius, whose types they borrow. There can, therefore, be no reasonable doubt that this king was either the younger son of Euthydemus I., or else the son of Demetrius and grandson of Euthydemus I. As the coins of the younger Euthydemus are not by most writers distinguished from those of the elder, it is not possible to ascertain their find-spots, or to determine the locality of his reign; its date would seem to be about B.C. 170. From the rarity of his coins it may be judged that his reign was soon brought to an end.

Pantaleon and Agathocles strike with almost identical types. They both adopt the metal nickel* for their coins, and they alone use in their legends the square Indian alphabet. They seem, therefore, to have been closely connected, either brothers, or father and son. Coins of both are found in the Kabul Valley and the western Panjab, and those of Agathocles as far south as Kandahar. Pantaleon seems from his portrait to have been the elder of the two, and the rarity of his coins shows his reign to have been ephemeral. Agathocles seems to have ruled more widely and longer, and he has

* See Dr. Flight's analysis in *Num. Chron.* 1868, p. 305.

legends only. The second class consists of coins of a different weight, which I call the Persian,* which bear bilingual inscriptions and a different portrait of the king. The theory is obvious that the first class was issued by the king while he ruled in Bactria, and the second class at a later period when he was king only of a corner of India. And it is greatly in favour of this view that the coins of the Bactrian class were largely copied by the barbarous tribes of central Asia, just as the coins of Philip and Alexander were by the Gauls who invaded Macedon about B.C. 290, while those of the Indian class are closely like coins of subsequent Greek kings of the Kabul Valley and India.

Down to the reign of Heliocles, which must be assigned to about Successors of B.C. 160—120, we are able to trace with certainty, Heliocles or little less than certainty, the order of succession

of the Greek kings of India. But we now arrive on the verge of a period of uncertainty, where the data are very scanty. In fact, our task would become almost hopeless, were it not that the annals of

Principal information from Chinese sources China preserve a general outline of the history of Bactria and India in the account which they give of the wanderings of the nomad nations on the western borders of China, during the second and first centuries B.C. To identify the names of kings and of places as recorded by the Chinese with those which we find on the coins is no easy task, but it is a task which has been attempted, and with some measure of success in the opinion of those best qualified to judge.

The most recent authority who has examined the Chinese evidence Chinese account of the Yueh chi, M. E. Specht,† thus sums it up —The Yueh chi were conquered in 201 and 165 B.C. by the Huns, and fled westward, subjugating the Ta hua of Bactria, and fixing their seat to the north of the Oxus,

* See below, p. 173.

† *Journal Asiatique*, 8th Ser., vol. i, p. 312.

where a Chinese ambassador found them in 126 B.C. After that visit they captured Lan-chi, the capital of the Ta-hia. A hundred years later, Khiu-tsiu-kio [Kadphises I.], ruler of the Kushans, one of the Yueh-chi tribes, conquered all the other tribes, invaded the kingdom of the Arsacidae,* seized Kabul and Ki-pin [Cophene], and formed a great kingdom. His son conquered India, and the empire thus founded lasted from the middle of the first to the end of the fourth century.

Who the Ta-hia may be is not clear: they have been identified with the Scythian tribe of the Dahae, but the Chinese description of them—"each town was governed by its magistrate, the population was weak and feared war,"—would not apply to any Scythic race, but would very well apply to the native Bactrians under Greek dominion; and the date at which the Greeks were driven across the Paropamisus, in the reign of Heliocles, would fall not far from B.C. 126.

In the Kabul Valley the Hellenic race held out for a century later, until Kadphises I. led the united tribes of Yueh-chi against them, and, after vanquishing them, ruled the country, at first in conjunction with the last king, Hermaeus, and finally in his place.

The Chinese authorities thus give us two dates of the utmost value for the reconstruction of the history of India and Bactria: the nomad tribes conquered Bactria (Heliocles) about B.C. 125, and India (Hermaeus) about B.C. 25. These dates both suit the numismatic evidence very well. Gen. Cunningham gives Hermaeus to a far earlier period than B.C. 25, assigning him indeed to so early a time as 138—120. But not only does this conflict with historical records, but it is also in collision with numismatic testimony. For Hermaeus was, as all writers agree, the last of the

* About B.C. 31, Phraates, with the help of a Scythian army, expelled Tiridates from the government of Parthia.

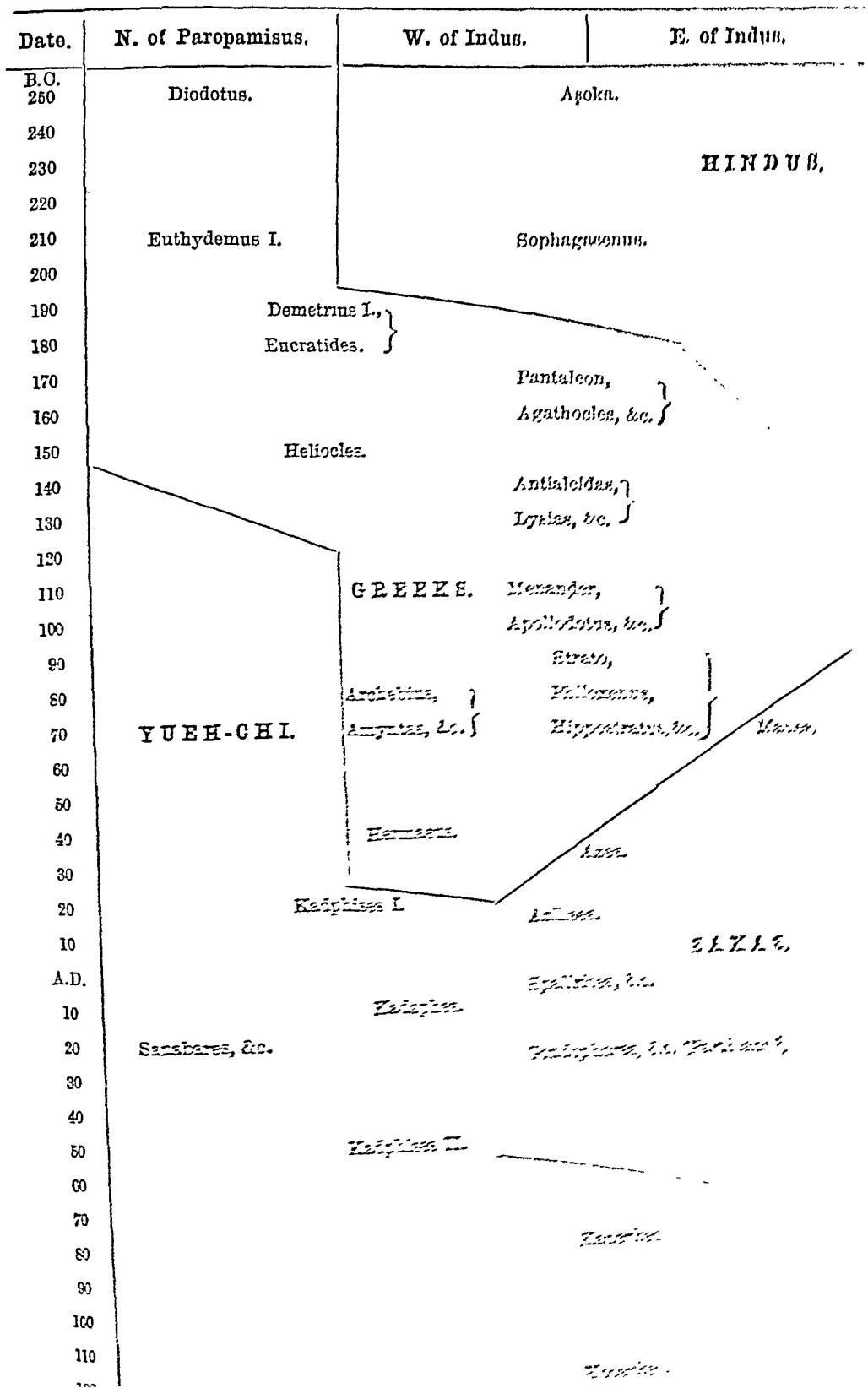
Greek kings of Kabul. We are therefore obliged to place between Heliocles and him the reigns of all the twenty Greek kings whose coins have come down to us. To cramp all these reigns into the space of thirty years, B.C. 160—130, is an unreasonable proceeding. Moreover the forms of letters on some of the coins, those of Zoilus, Nicias, and Hermaeus, entirely preclude us from assigning them to so early a period as B.C. 130; they must be quite a century later.

The Chinese writers also authorize the supposition that the Scythian race which wrought the ruin of the Greeks was that of the Yueh-chi, who have been identified with the Tochari of Strabo. And the coins, in this confirming Chinese testimony, show that the tribe of Yueh-chi to which Kadphises belonged was the tribe of Kushan, already mentioned on the last page.

This knowledge is valuable; but it leaves us in ignorance on many points. We are still unaware to what tribes belonged the barbarous rulers of India in this age who did not come in with Kadphises. Maues, Azes, and their successors, who established a kingdom in India, as we shall hereafter see, before the days of Hermaeus, do not appear to have been Yueh-chi; and we are quite in doubt as to the connexions of Gondophares and other rulers.

Before proceeding to speak more in detail of the various groups of kings, we will set forth in the form of a chart the general outlines of our historical and geographical knowledge in regard to them:—

CHART TO SHOW EXTENT OF DOMINIONS AND DATES
OF GREEK AND SCYTHIC KINGS.



Leaving out of account the predecessors of Heliocles, we know already of upwards of twenty kings and of two queens who ruled in the Kabul Valley and the Panjab after about B.C. 160, and before the Indo-Scythic conquest of those regions. The orderly arrangement of these rulers is a matter of the utmost difficulty and even of impossibility. The classification of General Cunningham is based on indications so slight that it cannot resist serious criticism and indeed its validity depends in a great degree on his arrangement of the early kings, which must now be given up in consequence of the readjustment of Pantaleon and Agathocles. Von Sallet so entirely despairs of any reasonable arrangement that he adopts one which is merely alphabetical. All that has been attempted in the present catalogue is to group the kings roughly in something like chronological order, keeping similar types of coin as far as possible together. By means of the Index any king can easily be found, and that is the chief necessity.

It will however be well to set forth briefly what certain data we possess for the chronological and geographical assignment of the kings. We will begin with the chronological

The only one of these later kings who strikes money on the Attic standard is Antialcidas, who must therefore be either a contemporary or an immediate successor of Heliocles. And as Antialcidas and Lysias strike some coins in common they also must be contemporaries. A common type of Antialcidas is the pater of the Dioscuri, which seems to connect him with Eucratides, his portrait also resembles that of Heliocles. He would seem therefore not improbably to belong to the Eucratidian dynasty. The connexion of Lysias is obscure. There are also a few restrikings which help us in the assign-

Date of
Antialcidas
and Lysias.

Evidence of
restrikings.

ment of dates to some of the Greek kings of India. Heliocles restrikes some of the coins of Strato I,* and the name and types of Eucratides are stamped on a piece of Antialcidas,† as well as on some coins which I have assigned to Apollodotus I;‡ but it has been doubted whether these coins of Eucratides were really issued during his lifetime.

Any attempt finally to arrange the kings in dynastic lists by means of the types and legends which they use is destined to failure. The kings did not inherit these things, but adopted them according to fancy or convenience. One or two instances will be sufficient to establish this. That Heliocles was son and successor of Eucratides is perhaps the most certain fact in Bactrian history. Yet he does not resemble Eucratides in his title ($\deltaίκαιος$ for $\muέγας$), he does not wear the same helmet, nor use the same types. In the two last respects Demetrius differs from his father Euthydemus. On the other hand, Diodotus, who revolted against Antiochus II., retained the types of the Syrian king. These instances are sufficient to prove that identity of types between two kings is no proof of their relation to one another, nor is divergence of types any proof that they were not related. Still less can we draw any conclusions from the form of a helmet or the adoption of a title.

Perhaps the most suggestive approximation of types is that which appears when we compare the rare coins of Agathocleia, wife of Strato, with those of Euthydemus. They bear on the reverse the same type, Herakles seated, which is not usual in the Bactrian series. It is almost certain that Agathocleia must have been a king's daughter and heiress; otherwise, as we know from the coins

Types and
legends of coins
offer few
indications.

* Strato also restrikes coins of Heliocles.

† Sallet, p. 298.

‡ Cunningham, in *Num. Chron.* 1869, p. 226.

of Greek kings, her name would scarcely have appeared on the coin. That she was descended from Euthydemus is therefore very likely. We have already seen that king Agathocles was probably son of Euthydemus; Agathocleia may well have been his grand-daughter, or otherwise related to him. But in this kind of argument there are obviously the greatest risks; and we will attempt it in no second instance.

A large find of coins of the kings from Heliocles to Hermaeus Evidence of Sonipat find. was discovered some years ago at Sonipat;* and no less than 703 specimens have been weighed by Gen. Cunningham, who has acutely suggested that the order of the reigns may be gathered by a consideration of the amount of weight lost in circulation by the coins of different kings, those kings whose coins are most worn being naturally supposed to be the earliest. The loss is as follows:—

Heliocles, 5·43 gr.	Philoxenus, 3·77 gr.
Apollodotus, 4·57 gr.	Menander, 3·72 gr.
Strato, 4·56 gr.	Diomedes, 3·39 gr.
Antimachus II., 4·48 gr.	Amyntas, 3·30 gr.
Antialcidas, 4·10 gr.	Hermaeus, 3·20 gr.
Lysias, 3·73 gr.	

In this calculation it is assumed that the normal standard for hemidrachms is 37 grains, and that all kings minted up to that standard. This is, of course, not certain; nevertheless, the results of the test so nearly agree with the testimony of style, that we can scarcely be wrong in regarding the above order as approximately correct; only Antialcidas and Lysias should not be placed so late.

Among all these kings, two only, Apollodotus and Menander, are Menander. known to us from other sources. Menander is identified with the Milinda of the Buddhist work

"Milinda-praśna," which records not only that he was born at the sub-Caucasian Alexandria, but that he was a just and powerful ruler, and a convert to the Buddhist religion. Strabo* says that he was reported to have crossed the river Hypanis eastward and penetrated as far as the Isamus, but as we are ignorant where the Isamus was, this does not greatly add to our knowledge. Plutarch† records that as a ruler he was noted for justice; and that when he died many cities were anxious to possess his ashes—a curious tale, which is considered by Prinsep to indicate a Buddhist source. The extraordinary abundance and wide distribution of his silver coins is well known. They were current, with those of Apollodotus, at Barygaza, many years after his death,‡ and are still abundantly found over a wide region, including Kabul, Jalalabad, Peshawar, Mathura, and Rampur. They are not brought from Kandahar or Seistan. "From this evidence," says Cunningham,§ "it is certain that Menander could not have possessed any part of Arachosia or Drangiana, and that his dominions to the west of the Indus must have been confined to the Kabul Valley and Eastern Afghanistan." ¶

The coins which bear the name of Apollodotus fall into two classes: these are distinguished in the Catalogue.

Apollodotus. The second class are of later and poorer style; and on them the king usually bears the title of Philopator. General Cunningham says|| that the Philopator coins are found only in the Panjab and N.-W. India, while the others are found over a much wider area, including the "Upper Kabul Valley in the north, Kandahar and Roh in the west and east, and Sindh in the south." The evidence, on the whole, indicates that there were two kings of the name of Apollodotus, of whom the later, Philopator, was

* xi. 11. 1.

+ *De Repub. Ger.*, p. 821.

‡ *Periplus maris Erythraei*, c. 47, ed. Müller.

§ *Num. Chron.* 1870, p. 221.

|| *Ibid.*, 1870, p. 77.

colleague of his father, the earher, and his successor in some part of his dominions. And this probability will be raised almost to a certainty if we suppose that the restriking of Apollodotus' coins with the name of Eucratides took place in the life-time of the latter; since the coins which bear the legend Philopator cannot be brought within a considerable distance of the reign of Eucratides.

We have thus but slight indications, beside those of art and fabric, to help us in determining the dates of the kings from Heliocles to Hermaeus. Nor have we safer data for their geographical assignment. The Geographical data, find spots, and monograms
find-spots of their coins have never been recorded with completeness or accuracy. And the monograms which have been supposed to contain the names of mints have not been satisfactorily read, in spite of the diligent efforts of General Cunningham, whose want of success* in the matter seems to prove that success is not possible, at least in the present state of knowledge on the subject. And the details of the types adopted by various kings help us no more in determining the locality of their rule than in assigning their line of descent.

We can, however, make a few rough divisions of territory Heliocles and his predecessors minted, as we have seen, in Bactria, his successors only on the south of the Indian Caucasus. And further, it would seem that the Panjab and the Kabul Valley were frequently in different hands. Thus the coins of Archebates and Amyntas seem to be found in Kabul, and not to the east of the Indus, and those of Hermaeus are far commoner in the same district than in the Panjab. On the other hand, the coins of kings Philoxenus, Strato, and

* Gen Cunningham's readings have not been accepted by the best numismatists. Von Sallet remarks, "Such interpretations and experiments have too weak a basis to serve for historical investigations." See also the remarks of M Chabouillet in the *Révue Numismatique*, 1867, p 403.

Hippostratus are chiefly found to the east of Jalalabad. A more exact statement could only be made after many years' study on the spot.

The recorded find-spots of coins are however sufficient to give us an idea of the extent of the Greek kingdom in India. Cunningham states that coins of Apollodotus are found as far south as Kandahar and Sindh, and those of Menander as far east as Mathura on the Jamna. And there appear to be proofs in Sanskrit literature* that a Greek ruler (perhaps Menander) besieged Ayodhya and Pāṭuli-putra (Oudh and Patna). But these expansions were temporary, and there is no doubt that the only districts which were really Hellenized were the Kabul Valley and the western Panjab.

Coins of Antialcidas, Apollodotus, Menander, Lysias, Antimachus II., Diomedes, Archebius, and Hermaeus, were found by Masson† in the course of a few years at Beghram; and since his time coins of Epander, Dionysius, Zoilus, Amyntas, and other kings have been found in the same region, if not on the same site. The kings mentioned, and probably others of Greek race, must all have reigned in the Kabul Valley.

With the Greek kings we have placed one of Indian name, Ranjabala. whose coins resemble those of Strato, and show him to have been nearly contemporary with that king. He may have been a satrap of Strato, who asserted his independence. His coins have been found in the eastern Panjab and at Mathura‡ in company with some of Strato.

* Cunningham, in *Num. Chron.* 1870, p. 224.

† See his important list of coins found at Beghram, in the *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal*, 1836, p. 537.

‡ Cunningham, *J. A. S. B.* 1854, p. 691. In this paper it is suggested that Ranjabala may be identical with Rājapāla, a king of the lunar race of Dehli, and that Zeionises may be Jīvana Rāja of the same dynasty. The reasons against these identifications are, however, very strong.

The barbarous kings who make their appearance in India after Scythic Kings. the destruction of the Greek kingdoms present even greater difficulties of arrangement than do the Greek kings themselves. Between the eastern expedition of Difficulties of Chronology. Antiochus III., in B.C. 208, and the era of Kanerkes, which may be taken as fixed* to A.D. 78, there is no absolutely fixed point, and we are reduced to arguments of mere probability.

Of all the coins of the barbarous rulers, those of Maues are the earliest in style. Von Sallet remarks that the copper coins of this king are like those of Demetrius and Apollodotus, and belong to a period not much later than that of those kings. In the forms of Greek letters, and the style of art, his coins are superior not only to those of Hermaeus, but also to those of kings such as Zoilus and Nicias. It is impossible to place King Maues at a later date than the middle of the first century B.C. And it is an interesting fact, vouched for by Cunningham, that his coins are found in the Panjab only, especially the N.W. part of it, and not in Afghanistan. We must suppose that he ruled over some Scythic invaders, who had entered India not through the Kabul Valley, but through Kashmir or Nepal, while the country to the west of Peshawar was ruled by contemporary Greek kings. At present the Passes between Kashmir and Yarkand are but little used, but it is stated that the Karakoram Pass is open all the year round; and the trade between India and Yarkand by that route has of late years greatly increased. And we know that in old times Kashgar was far more thickly peopled than at present. It is also a matter of history that Nepal has more than once been invaded by Chinese armies. It would appear likely that at the time of the conquest of Bactria by the

* See below, p. li.

Yueh-chi, as to which something has been said already, about B.C. 130, some tribe of that race or some other Scythic horde passed southward through Kashmir or Nepal; and after imbibing something of Greek civilization, and learning the Greek language, succeeded during the decline of the Greek power after Menander in establishing a kingdom to the east of the Indus, of which Maues was the first ruler.

Azes was, according to general consent, the successor of Maues.

Azes, Azilises. Von Sallet suggests that he was his son, and reads

on coins of Azes, with hesitation, the legend

YMAV□, which may stand for *vīos Maúou*. Azes was certainly of later date than Maues, as the forms of his inscriptions and the art of his coins testify. His money also is not found to the west of Jalalabad; it is therefore likely that he did not greatly extend the dominions of Maues, though the extraordinary number of his coins testifies to his wealth and power. Azes strikes in conjunction with Aspavarma, Azilises, Vonones, and Spalirises, and Vonones in conjunction with Spalahores and Spalagadames. This shows that Azes, Azilises, Vonones, and the Spalirises group, of whom we shall speak presently, all belong to one time and to a single group of kings. But Vonones and Spalirises seem, from the find-spots of their coins, certainly to have reigned in Kabul: they may have ruled there and been tributary to Azes; but how they coexisted with the latest Greek kings and the invaders from Bactria, the kings of the Kadphises line, we are unable to determine.

Of the relations between themselves of the kings composing this

Vonones, group the legends of their coins enable us to judge
Spalirises, in some measure :—
&c.

I. *Βασιλέως βασιλέων μεγάλου "Aζou = name and titles of the Strategos Aspavarma.*

2. Βασιλέως βασιλέων μεγάλου Ἀζον=Βασιλέως βασιλέων μεγάλου Ἀζιλίσου *
3. Βασιλέως βασιλέων μεγάλου Ὄνώνον=Βασιλέως ἀδέλφου δικαίου Σπαλαόρου.
4. Βασιλέως βασιλέων μεγάλου Ὄνώνον=Σπαλαόρου νιοῦ δικαίου Σπαλαγαδάμου.
5. Βασιλέως βασιλέων μεγάλου Σπαλιρίσου = Βασιλέως μεγάλου Σπαλιρίσου.
6. Βασιλέως μεγαλον Σπαλιρίσου=Βασιλέως μεγάλου Ἀζον†
7. Βασιλεως ἀδέλφου Σπαλιρίσου = Βασιλέως ἀδέλφου δικαίου Σπαλιρίσου
8. Σπαλύριος δικαίου ἀδέλφου τοῦ βασιλέως = Σταλαόρου νιοῦ δικαίου Σπαλαγαδάμου
9. Vonones and Azes (undescribed coin, said to be in Gen Cunningham's possession)

The evidence afforded by these legends is valuable, but not so decisive as it might at first sight appear, and capable of being variously construed. Some points, however, are clear. Four kings of the set assume the title King of Kings (Azes, Azilises, Vonones and Spalirises), but they do not do so in succession, Azes seems content to share the title in a friendly way with Azilises and Spalirises, at any rate † Spalirises was brother of a king, but of which king does not appear. Spalahores is also brother of a king, and he and his son Spalagadames strike in conjunction with Vonones. Spalymis is another brother, and at one time Spalagidames strikes in conjunction with him. As close alliances of this kind scarcely occurred in antiquity, except between members of one family, we may regard it

* These reverse titles are really written in Indian. I give, for convenience, the Greek equivalents.

† This is sufficient proof that the assumption of the title Βασιλεὺς βασιλεῶν, 'Maharaja adhiraja', does not imply a claim to general supremacy.

as probable, if not certain, that all the kings of the group were related one to the other. In that case it is likely that Azilises, Vonones, Spalirises, Spalahores, and Spalyris were all sons of Azes, and Spalagadames his grandson. Aspavarma was a mere general or satrap of Azes—perhaps, as his name seems to show, of Hindu descent. The kingdom of Maues lasted in the hands of these rulers from before the middle of the first century B.C. at least until A.D. 20 or 30, spreading with time over a larger and larger area. It must have been put down by the growing power of the kings of the Kushan tribe, perhaps by Kadphises II.

We have coins of several other kings in India of the same period, Kings with Parthian names. who do not appear to have been connected with either the dynasty of Kadphises or that of Azes. The only tie which connects them together is the Parthian character of their names, and in most cases of their coin-types. Some both in name and portrait, Pacores and Arsaces, for instance, are thoroughly Parthian. It is to be observed that under Mithradates and his warlike successors the Parthians had extended their empire into Bactria, and driven back the invading Scythians. Some scions of the royal Arsacid stock, or mere Parthian noblemen, may have gained a footing in India and maintained themselves in opposition to the Scythic kings.

The most important king of the Parthian class is Gondophares, Gondophares and Abdagases. with whom goes Abdagases, who on his coins calls himself the nephew of Gondophares. The names of these rulers fortunately occur in the legends dating from the third century A.D., which record the visit of S. Thomas to India,* con-

* Cunningham, in *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal*, vol. xxiii. Cf. also Gutschmid, *Rhein. Mus.* 1864, p. 161, and von Sallet in *Zeitschr. f. Num.*, 1880, p. 296. Gutschmid shows that Gaspard, one of the three kings of the Christian legend, is identical with Gondophares.

taining indeed much that is untrustworthy, but also a basis of fact S Thomas is represented as converting Gundaphorus, his brother Gad, possibly the Orthagnes mentioned below, and his sister's son Labdanes, which last name seems to be a corruption of Abdagases Where these rulers lived is not very clear The legend, however, may furnish some ground for assigning them to the period of S Thomas, that is, the first century A.D. More trustworthy than an early Christian legend should be the inscription at Takht-i Bahi, if it could be read with certainty Professor Dowson renders thus * "In the 26th year of the great king Gondophares, on the third day of the month Vaisakha, (year) one hundred of the Samvatsara." Unfortunately, doubt hangs alike over the reading of name and date, nor can the era be identified for Samvatsara means merely era All that we can be sure of is that Gondophares did not reign in the hundredth year of the Saka era, by which Kanerkes and his successors (see p. 11) date their inscriptions, for the style of his coins forbids us to place them as late as A.D. 178 If the name of the king be rightly read it will prove that Gondophares reigned in the neighbourhood of Peshawar, but even this is not certain

A silver coin of Gondophares discovered by v Sallet, and figured in our plate xxxiii 2, may perhaps give us a clue to his date It is of the types of Arsacid silver coins, and especially reminds us of a coin of Mithradates II (B.C. 90 or 80), which has similar types on both sides—on one the head of the king, on the other the king seated, holding an eagle, crowned by a City, who stands behind him And this last mentioned type seems not to recur in the Arsacid coinage, so that it would seem likely that Gondophares actually copied it from the coinage of Mithradates In the inscription of Gondophares' coin we find the epithet *autokratōr*, which is found on the money of only two

* *Journ. R. As. Soc.*, 1875 p. 379

† Gardner *Parthian Coinage* pl. II. 19

Arsacid kings—Sinatroces, B.C. 76 to 69, and Phraates IV., A.D. 8—11. This particular coin of Gondophares then would seem to have been struck not later than the middle of the first century A.D. The period mentioned would suit the other coins of Gondophares.

That Orthagnes was a brother of Gondophares rests on a reading
 Orthagnes, of his coins proposed by Gen. Cunningham. The sup-
 Arsaces, position has nothing improbable in it; the type of
 Zeionises.

Victory which appears on his coins being also found on those of Gondophares and Abdagases. If it be well founded, it will clearly prove the Parthian origin of the dynasty of Gondophares, Orthagnes connecting him with other Indian kings of Parthian type such as Pacores,* Arsaces θεός and Arsaces δίκαιος. All these rulers must have been contemporary with the great time of the Parthian empire. To the same period will be assigned also Zeionises, who on his coins calls himself by the modest title of Satrap.

With regard to the seat of the power of these Indo-Parthian
 Dominions kings we have a little information. The coins of
 of these kings. Gondophares were found in plenty at Beghram by Masson, and his small rude silver coins in the Panjab; while those of Orthagnes are said by Gen. Cunningham to come from Seistan and Kandahar, and those of Abdagases (with legend Sasasa) from Western Panjab. These facts seem to point to an extensive dominion, and confirm the testimony of the anonymous Egyptian merchant,† who informs us of the existence of a Parthian realm in the neighbourhood of the mouth of the Indus, in the reign of Vespasian.

The silver coins of Sanabares, of which there is a specimen in the

* Not Pacorus. Almost all the names of the kings of this class end in —es; I have therefore kept that ending in doubtful cases, such as Maues and Spalirises.

† *Periplus maris Eryth.*, c. 38. Cf. Mommsen, *Röm. Geschichte*, vol. v., p. 352.

Sanabares

British Museum (pl xxiii 10), have been given by

v Sallet to about the year A.D. 80, and have been

compared as contemporary with money of the Arsacid king Vologeses III* of that period. But the portrait of Sanabares, though it resembles that of Vologeses, is still more like that of Mithradates II, the helmet having cheek pieces like the helmet of the latter monarch, while the style of work is very superior to anything known in Parthia in the days of Vologeses. Mr Thomas had read on the Museum specimen the date ΓΙΤ, which he interpreted as implying the 313th year of the Seleucid, and first of the Christian era. But this reading is now disputed,† and cannot be insisted on. But if it is given up we should be still inclined to place Sanabares at about the beginning of the Christian era. Sanabares does not use Indian characters in his legends, but either Greek or Pehlvi, and four of the five coins of his in the British Museum came from Persia. It is therefore likely that this King ruled exclusively or principally to the north of the Indian Caucasus.

On referring to the coins of the Arsacidae, we find that in that

Epigraphy of these kings series the square □ and Λ come in some twenty years b.c. On the other hand, the square Λ‡ does not take the place of Λ until 8 A.D. It is quite in keeping with these facts that Maues uses round letters only, Azes, Azilises, Spalirisces and their contemporaries, use the square □ with Λ, Gondophares and Abdagases use the forms □ and Λ. We have thus a series of kings covering the period b.c. 50 to A.D. 50. The date of Pacores

* *Zeitschrift f. Num.* 1870, p 356. The text reads 'Vologeses I', following the erroneous numbering of Prokesch Osten.

† On other specimens the letters take the form ΤΤΤ &c. They may have no meaning.

‡ In the text this form is used in the legend of King Nicias, who certainly reigned earlier than 8 A.D. But on the actual coins of that king the letter is rounder, and of earlier type.

and Arsaces is not easy to fix, but must fall during this period. It is, however, noteworthy, as von Sallet points out, that the coin of Arsaces θεὸς bears precisely the same types as one of Maues.

The nameless king, who calls himself merely Soter Megas, naturally gives us no clue in his inscription to decide his affinities. Some of his coins are in type and style closely like those of Abdagases ; and as he also makes use of the form Σ, he must be of about the same period as that king, A.D. 30-50. His coins are found in great numbers in the Kabul Valley. He may possibly have been a member of the Kadphises dynasty.

After the kings of Parthian character we must mention some Heraüs and the others whose types are not dissimilar, yet who Sakas. appear to be of Scythian race. Among these the most important is Heraüs, whose remarkable coin (pl. xxiv. 7) throws some light over the history of this troubled time. Of late the reading of the legend *Tυραννοῦντος Ἡράου Σάκα κοιράνου* has been disputed, but without solid reason, except as regards the last word. This may with equal exactness and probability be read κοιράνου ; but even if we do thus read it, the presence of the τυραννοῦντος, which is quite undisputed, proves that unusual Greek words may be expected at this time, and suggests that κοιράνου may be a corruption of κοιράνου. The reading **HPAOY** is allowed by Mr. Thomas ; but he now disputes the important word Saka, reading instead of it the unintelligible words **ΣΑΝ ΑΒ.*** But we must point out that on the Brit. Mus. coin the third letter of the word is not formed like the Ν's, of which there are four in the inscription, but like a retrograde Μ, which is on late Parthian and Bactrian coins an ordinary shape of Κ : see pls. xxv, vi. *passim*. Thus there seems to

* A similar coin in the possession of M. Tiesenhausen seems to read **ΣΑΙΑΒ ΚΩΡΓΑΙΟΥ**. See Thomas, *R. A. S. Journal*, 1883, p. 75.

be at present no sufficient reason for doubting that Heraüs calls himself a Saka king, and we thus gain a confirmation of the statement of ancient historians, that that race was prominent in the conquest of India from the Greeks. But Heraüs probably ruled, like other kings of the class, to the north of the Caucasus.

Similar in type of head to Heraus is Hyrcodes, one of whose ordinary types, that of the half horse, is taken from silver coins of the early Antiochi of Syria, which circulated in Bactria. Wilson states that most of his coins come from the Bactrian side of the Caucasus, Mr Thomas,* that they belong to Kerman. At page 119 of the Catalogue will be found a few coins of the same class which seem to bear the names of other kings, but these legends may be mere blundered attempts to produce some more intelligible name.

Finally, we have to speak of a well defined group of kings which takes its rise with that Kozulo Kadphises who appears on coins as colleague and successor of Hermaeus. His date must be the last quarter of the first century A.C.

We do not know to what branch of the widely extended race of Sakas, or nomads, Maues and his successors belonged. But we have reason to think that the group at present discussed were kings of the Yueh chi, who are identified by Cunningham with the Tochari, and that they belonged to the Kushan branch of that tribe.

We have already seen how Kadphises led the Yueh chi, about B.C. 25, southward across the Paropamisus and conquered Hermaeus, whom he reduced to a state of vassalage. Under his successors the dominions of the Yueh chi went on increasing. Probably he was succeeded by the king who bears the very similar name of Kozola.

* On a coin probably similar to our pl. xxiv. 13 Mr. Thomas reads Gut h in Pehlvi characters (*Sasanian Inscriptions* p. 10). Our coin is not sufficiently complete for me to be sure of the reading.

Kadaphes, who on his money calls himself the ruler of the Kushans. The portrait of this ruler on the coins bears so strong a resemblance

**Kadaphes,
Kadphises II.** to that of Augustus that it seems all but certain that he must have reigned at the very beginning of the Christian era. That he succeeded the first Kadphises is very probable, and it is equally probable that he was succeeded by the second, who on his coins calls himself Ooemo Kadphises, and whose reign brings us down to the accession of Kanerkes in A.D. 78. We thus have a succession of princes of the same or nearly the same name extending over 100 years, and it is hard to believe that they do not represent a dynasty which reigned in the Kabul Valley.

We have on a copper-plate from Manikyala (Taxila) a record, wherein **Inscription
from Taxila.** a satrap called Linko Kusuluko dates from the 78th year of the great king Moga. It seems not unlikely that the satrap in question may be Kozola Kadaphes, and perhaps still more probable that the great king Moga is Maues. Kadaphes, who probably reigned at the very beginning of the Christian era, may well be placed seventy-eight years later than the accession of Maues, which must be placed not so late as the middle of the first century B.C. But of course it is all but impossible that Maues can have himself reigned seventy-eight years. The reference must be not to the year of his reign, but to an era established by him.

The evidence derived from the style and epigraphy of coins seems **Spread of
Yueh-chi in
India.** to show that Kadphises I. and Kadaphes ruled but a part of N.-W. India. When Kadphises came in as an invader from the north, he found Hermæus ruling in the Kabul Valley, and reduced him to a state of dependence. At the same time Azes was probably ruler of the Panjab; and perhaps some of the later Greek rulers, such as Hippostratus, still held rule on the lower Indus. When Hermæus died no Greek succeeded him, but Kadphises occupied his place. Kadaphes, or the nameless

Ling, must have succeeded Kadphises their contemporaries must have been Azilises, Spalurises and Gondophares That the coins of

They become dominant under Kadphises II

Gondophares and of the nameless Ling are alike found in abundance at Beghram, while those of

Kadaphes are not abundant, seems to show that the

Yueh chi did not rapidly extend their dominion in India, but met at first with formidable rivals in the descendants of Azes Only on the accession of the second Kadphises did the power of the invaders become altogether predominant It appears that under him and his successors it was supreme in all N-W India, and Greeks, Parthians, and the race of Azes alike disappear from history as reflected in the coins

Kadphises II, Oeomo Kridphises, was a wealthy monarch, and the

Successors of Kadphises II, Kanerkes and Hooerkes founder of a powerful line of Scythic kings, as to whom inscriptions give us some information His date is about the middle of the first century A.D.

His successors are the kings called on their coins Kanerkes and Hooerkes, and in the records Kanishka and Huvishka Their rule comprised the whole of N W. India and the Kabul Valley

The date of these kings was a matter of uncertainty until the

Their date brilliant conjecture of Mr Fergusson* as to the origin and use of the Saka era settled the matter

Mr. Fergusson's theory is accepted by most Sanskrit scholars, and the numismatic evidence in its favour is so overwhelming, that the numismatist cannot hesitate to join them, in fact, v Sallet had before the publication of Mr Fergusson's paper assigned Kanerkes to the same period into which he falls on the theory proposed in that paper, and that on numismatic evidence only The new theory is that the Saka era starts from the date not of the destruction of the Sakas,

* On the Saka Samrat and Gujra Fras J R A S 1880, p 209 Cf Max Muller, India—What can it teach us / p 291

but of the establishment of their empire in India under Kanerkes.* It is fixed to A.D. 78. The dates at Mathura and elsewhere are said to be as follows (Thomas: *Ancient Indian Weights*, p. 46, and *Jainism*, p. 10) :—

KING.	SAKA YEAR.	YEAR A.D.
Kanerkes,	9, 11, 18, 28	87—106.
Hooerkes,	33, 39, 47, 48, 51	111—129.
Vasu Dæva,	44, 83, 87, 98	122—176.

The evidence of finds confirms this assignment of dates. In a tope at Ahin Posh near Jalalabad, Mr. Simpson found together the following gold coins :—

10 coins of Kanerkes, 6 of Kadphises, 1 of Hooerkes.
1 of Domitian, 1 of Trajan, 1 of Sabina.

The reigns of the Roman imperial persons cover the period A.D. 81-136; and this proves that the deposit cannot have been buried until about A.D. 130,† probably in the reign of Hooerkes.

It is true that in the Manikyala tope there were found with coins of Kanerkes some worn consular denarii which belong to the period before Augustus,‡ but it is more than probable that these coins were not buried till a long time after their issue.

It seems to be universally allowed that the Kanerkes and Hooerkes of the coins are the Kanishka and Huvishka of inscriptions, and that these were successive kings of the Kabul Valley and the Panjab.

Vasu Deva. But the Vasu Deva of the inscriptions, who is supposed to correspond to the Bazodeo of the coins, is a more mysterious personage. He overlaps in the dates Huvishka,

* Or, perhaps, Kadphises II.; as it is Kadphises who begins the issue of Indo-Scythic gold coins: and Kanerkes' earliest date is the year 9.

† Sabina came to the throne in 128. The coin of her issue, now preserved in the British Museum, is not as stated by previous writers "much worn," but seems to have greatly suffered, whether in ancient or modern times, by being exposed to heat. The coin of Trajan is worn. Cf. *J. R. A. Soc.* 1880, p. 266.

‡ *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal*, iii. p. 34.

and appears to have reigned for no less a period than fifty-four years. Indeed, if one inscription be rightly read, he sometimes dates from year 5 of the era,* which will give to his reign the impossible length of 9½ years. Prof. Dowson therefore suggests that Vasu Deva may have been the name given by their Indian subjects to kings of the Kanerkes dynasty. In favour of this view it may be remarked that the words Vasu Deva occur in Sanskrit letters on coins of various periods and classes; and the supposed Greek equivalent ΒΑΖΟΔΗΟ occurs only on Indo-Scythic coins of semi-barbarous fabric.

The coins of Vasu Deva are succeeded by a large variety of copies, some of fairly good style, others of barbarous work, neither class bearing intelligible legends. Some of these, in copper, were usually given to an imaginary king Ooer Kenorano, such being their legend. Von Sallet has, however, conjectured that as there are no gold coins with the legend Ooer Kenorano, and no copper bearing the legend Ooerke Korano, the copper coins above mentioned must have been struck by king Hooerkes. This conjecture is strongly confirmed by the discovery in the Museum series of coins † in all respects similar to those reading Ooer Kenorano but reading clearly Ooerke Korano. But in fact the difference between the two legends is almost evanescent, N in the one taking the place of K in the other; however, in the inscriptions of this class these two letters are constantly confounded.‡

The gold coins which repeat barbarously the legends and types of Vasu Deva become eventually of thin fabric and cup-like shape, like some of the issues of Byzantium of the ninth and subsequent centuries. But they must be earlier than that period, and are perhaps copied from the concave coins of the class struck at Persepolis during Parthian supremacy.

* Cunningham, *Archaeological Reports*, iii. 30. Dowson, *J.R.A.S.* vii. p. 351.

† Pages 156-8.

‡ See above, p. xlviij.

The whole class of Indo-Scythic gold coins appears as a most remarkable phenomenon amid the coins of India, especially as gold coins are entirely wanting in the Greek-Indian issues after the time of Eucratides. The line of descent of the new issue must be traced not through the gold money of Alexander, which perhaps still circulated in southern Asia, but through the Roman aurei which were first issued in abundance by Augustus, and which at the beginning of the Christian era made their way into India, where they have been found in conjunction with coins of Kadphises and Kanerkes. In weight the Indo-Scythic coins nearly correspond to the Roman. ✓

II. INSCRIPTIONS.

The inscriptions on the coins contained in this volume are of the following kinds:—

(1) Greek language in Greek characters. On the coins of earlier Greek language. kings, from Diodotus to Demetrius, Greek legends only are employed. After that time we usually find Greek on one side of the coin only. It is, however, quite evident that the Greek letters and the Greek language were generally understood in northern India and in Kabul as late as the second century of our era. This fact, clearly established by the testimony of coins, confirms the otherwise not trustworthy testimony of Philostratus, who represents that Apollonius of Tyana, when he visited India, had no difficulty in making himself generally understood by speaking Greek. In the Hindu revival under the Guptas the Greek language was probably swept away with other traces of Greek culture. Notable is the use by some of the later rulers of poetical Greek words like *κοίρανος*, *τυραννέων* and *ἀνίκητος*.

(2) Indian language in native characters. These last are of two Indian language. sorts. The square letters of the so-called Indian Pali are used by Pantaleon and Agathocles only; the

more cursive characters, called Arian Pali, are used by all the other kings down to the latest times. In the case of the edicts of Asoka, the Arian characters are used only in the Kabul Valley, and the Indian characters elsewhere, and this fact shows, what is proved in many other ways, how completely the Greek and Scythian power in India centred in the Kabul Valley.

The language which I have called by the general name of Indian is a debased form of Sanskrit or Pali. To fix authoritatively the readings of words in this language is impossible except to a Pali scholar. I have therefore given, in nearly all cases, the readings of previous writers, unless they seemed to me to conflict with the clear testimony of the coins, in which case (a very rare one) I have ventured on innovation. In the cases where it was necessary to decide between various authorities, I have sometimes had the advantage of the advice of Mr. Cecil Bendall, who has kindly allowed me to profit by his wider knowledge of Sanskrit. Still more have I regarded any philological criticism of the forms presented by the coin legends as lying outside my task. Such criticism might well form a supplement to M. Senart's valuable papers on the language of the Asoka edicts in vols xv and xvi of the *Journal Asiatique*, but in a numismatic work it would be altogether out of place. And this is clearly a task which could only be attempted with advantage by a highly trained Sanskritist.

The system here adopted in transliteration of Pali inscriptions is the same as is used in other Museum Catalogues, and nearly identical with that used by Prof. M. Williams in his Lexicon and Grammar.

To the letters in which these inscriptions are written I have paid

Forms of Indian letters closer attention, paleography being perhaps more nearly related to archaeology than to philology. To determine their forms requires care and a practised eye rather than wide linguistic knowledge. I have drawn up a table of Arian Pali

letters used on the coins, after careful comparison of the authoritative tables drawn up by Gen. Cunningham (see p. lxx). All the letters in the table have been cut upon types; so that printing in this alphabet will in future be comparatively easy. With the square or Indian Pali characters I have not concerned myself, as they occur on so few coins.

(3) Scythic language in Greek characters. These are the inscrip-

Scythic language. tions on coins of the late kings of the Kanerkes group, such as PAO, NANO, KOZOVAO, KOPANO, and more especially the names of deities on the reverses. These words, so far as at present identified, are of non-Scythic origin, borrowed from the languages of India, Persia, and Greece, and only bearing the Scythian stamp in their termination o, and in modifications of the forms of words.

Lists of Greek, Scythic and Indian words will be found in the *Index of Inscriptions*; and renderings of the last-mentioned in the table at p. lxxii.

III.—MONOGRAMS.

In the field of coins of all periods is a prodigious number of monograms and detached letters, sometimes Greek and sometimes of the Arian Pali class. If these could be read and interpreted, there can be no doubt that they would afford us most valuable information. But they present the greatest difficulties.

Gen. Cunningham has well remarked, in regard to some of the difficulties of interpretation. Greek monograms, that their constant recurrence during successive reigns proves that they cannot denote monetary magistrates, but must stand for mints. There is reason in this; but when the writer goes further, and tries to identify the various mints which they respectively represent, we, like most students of these coins both in England and abroad, are unable to follow him. While therefore we must acknowledge the

possibility that many of the Greek monograms may stand for the names of mints, we must stop short at that point. Nor does there seem any probability that we shall advance further, until the find-spots of Bactrian and Indian coins are far more exactly recorded than they have hitherto been. The monograms and letters of the Pali alphabet do not recur in the same way as the Greek, but vary far more; and it does not seem probable that they stand for mints. They may stand for the names of magistrates, for the date or number of the issue, or they may have been used for some other purpose which has not yet been guessed. Perhaps, in these circumstances, it may seem superfluous to record them, as has been done in this Catalogue; but it is impossible to be sure that valuable information will not some day be extracted from them.

IV. TYPES.

The types which appear on the coins described in the present volume are most interesting from the point of view of art and mythology; but it is to be regretted that they furnish us with but little historical information. We have already noted the facility of trying to determine the genealogy or the dominions of the Greek kings by means of the types of their coins; and the same holds true, in scarcely less degree, in regard to the kings of Scythic race. It is a remarkable fact that throughout the period of which we treat there seem to have been in N.-W. India artists capable of designing original types for coins, so that the necessity for a slavish copying of foreign coins, which gives valuable material to the historian, does not seem to have arisen.

In the types used by Greek kings we find great variety, and they open to us quite a new chapter of Greek art, affording fresh proof of the remarkable originality

*Types of
Greek kings.*

of the artists of the Hellenistic age. In regard to their style, we may note two points :—(1) The extraordinary realism of their portraiture. The portraits of Demetrius (pl. ii. 9), of Antimachus (v. 1), and of Eucratides (v. 7), are among the most remarkable which have come down to us from antiquity, and the effect of them is heightened in each case by the introduction of a peculiar and strongly-characteristic head-dress, which is rendered with scrupulous exactness of detail. (2) The decidedly Praxitelean character of the full-length figures of deities on the reverses. The figures of Herakles (pl. ii. 9, iii. 3), of Zeus (iv. 4, vii. 2), of Poseidon (v. 1), of Apollo (v. 4, ix. 10), are all in their attitudes characteristic of the school of Praxiteles. The types of Greek deities which we find are sometimes more distinctive than the style in which they are rendered. Thus, on coins of Demetrius, Artemis is sometimes radiate (pl. iii. 1), on coins of Agathocles (iv. 4) Zeus bears in his hand the three-headed Hekate, Herakles crowns himself with a wreath, Pallas appears in short skirts, and many other such strange forms of Greek deities appear.

To search out the reasons of these variations of type, reasons to be found probably in many instances in the influence of local Indian or Persian legend or belief, would be a very attractive task, and not hopeless, considering the data furnished us by the legends of the gold Indo-Scythic coins, as to which we shall presently have to speak.

The earliest of the clearly Indian types to make its appearance is **Semi-Hellenic** a dancing-girl, wearing long hanging earrings and types. oriental trousers, on the money of Pantaleon (iii. 9) and Agathocles (iv. 9). As we come to a later period, non-Hellenic types, or types in which there is a non-Hellenic element, gradually make their way on the coins. On coins of Philoxenus (xiii. 9) and Telephus (xxxii. 7) we find a radiate figure of a sun-god

standing, holding a long sceptre On those of Amyntas (xiv 11) and Hermaeus (xv 8) we find the head of a deity wearing Phrygian cap, whence issue rays But when we reach the issues of King Maues (pls xvi, xvii), we find a wealth of most remarkable and original barbaro-Hellenic figures, a figure resembling Tyche (xvi 3), holding in one hand a patera, in the other a wheel, who seems to be the original of the still more outlandish figure of Azes' coins (xviii 10, 11), a radiate Artemis, with veil flying round her head (xvi 4), a draped goddess, bearing a crescent on her head, and standing between two stars, and several others Still more original is the type (xvi 9), where a seated Zeus grasps in his extended hand, not, as usual, a Victory (vii 9) or a thunderbolt (vii 5), but a being who seems an impersonation of the thunderbolt, and stands in the midst of it, as well as the type (xvii 2) where a nymph, perhaps a Maenad, stands grasping two stems of vine Maues' successors, Azes and Azilises, use types of the same class A careful consideration of these facts will convince us that by some means or other Maues and his race secured the services of artists who had been instructed by Greeks, but were not restricted by Greek traditions In fact, in these coins we have the sole remaining relics of an interesting school of art, one of many which existed in Asia in the first century B.C., and which have passed away almost without leaving any memorial It would further seem that kings, who were the patrons of art, and understood the Greek language, must have been considerably softened and refined by contact with civilized neighbours

The first of Indian deities to claim a place on the coins is Siva, who seems to make his appearance on the coins of Hindustan types Gondophares (pl xxii 8, 9), though it must be confessed that this figure may with equal plausibility be called a Poseidon, for the characteristic marks of Siva are absent But on

coins of Kadphises II. the bull, which appears beside the deity, sufficiently proves him to be Siva; and on the money of Kanerkes and his successor he appears in more and more native form, four-armed, and bearing the numerous symbols associated with him in local belief. It is probable that the goddess who appears on the coins of Azes as standing on a lotus, and holding a flower (xix. 5), is either Pārvatī, the dread wife of Siva, or Lakshmī, the goddess of fortune: the supposed lion, which seems on the coin to lie under her left elbow, may be after all only a lump of oxide. These, and the dancer on the coins of Pantaleon and Agathocles, are the only strictly Hindu types to be found on coins before the time of the great Yueh-chi dynasty, when other deities come in, as will be seen by the list given below.

To speak of Parthian types on coins at all may seem a misnomer, since there are no original Parthian types in existence, if we except representations of the king himself: in these matters the Parthians were imitators of the Greeks. But there are, notwithstanding, certain types of deities, and a certain style of art, which we learn to associate with the coins of Parthia; and when we can trace these on coins issued in India, a presumption arises that the king who issued them was of Parthian stock. For example, the portraits of Parthian kings, bearded, and wearing the diadema, have quite a distinct aspect; and we find this aspect in the portraits of Gondophares, Pacores, Orthagnes, and Sanabares. The type which represents a City crowning the king, which occurs on the money of Phraates IV. and subsequent kings of Parthia, is used by Zeionises (pl. xxiii. 4); and Nike, who is continually present on Parthian coins, is quite a feature also on our pl. xxiii., which contains coins of the kings of this group. Indeed, some of their coins, such as xxiii. 10 and 11, are altogether of Parthian type.

In view of their types, the gold coins of the conquering Yueh-ch-

Types on gold of
Yueh-chi.

kings are of surpassing interest. The obverse presents us with a figure of the king clad in helmet and armour, which are closely like those borne by the first Arsaces of Parthia on his coins. The reverses are extremely varied, and present us with a multitude of types borrowed from several different mythologies. Had these coins been anepigraphous, their interpretation would have baffled all ingenuity; but fortunately the names of the various deities represented are written beside them in Greek characters, only somewhat disguised by being crushed into Scythian forms. On these types two important papers have been published, one by Mr. Thomas* and one by Dr. Hoffmann.† Though the present writer does not pretend to the linguistic knowledge of either of these scholars, he ventures to discuss their results from the numismatic point of view and that of comparative archaeology.

On these gold coins the following types appear:—

(a.) GREEK AND SEMI-GREEK DEITIES.

Inscriptions.

Types.

ΗΑΙΟC	Radiate sun-god, holds sceptre.
CAAHNH	Male moon-deity, holds sceptre.
NANAIA	Female deity holding sceptre, which ends in the fore-part of a horse.

These types occur in the series of coins issued by king Kanerkes with Greek legends only. The names of the deities are given in Greek, not Scythic. Nevertheless, in the types there are clear signs of barbarism. The figure of Helios is identical with that on bilingual coins inscribed with the name of

* *Jainism, or the Early Faith of Asoka*; J. R. A. S. 1877.

† *Abhandlungen f. d. Kunde des Morgenlandes*, vol. vii. (1891), no. 3, p. 139 &c.

*Inscriptions.**Types.*

Mioro, and the figure of Nanaia with that on the coins inscribed **NANA**; while the type of 'Salene' is borrowed from the coins inscribed **MAO**, and is male instead of female. Nanaia, though a deity of Persian origin,* was clearly regarded by the die-cutter as Greek, perhaps as identical with Artemis, but there is much that is oriental in her figure.

NANA, } Female deity holding sceptre, as above; over her
NANA PAO } forehead, crescent.

[**OΔΙΟ**] The **PAO** is evidently only a suffix. The crescent of course indicates a lunar deity. **NANO** and **OKPO** are combined on a coin published by Prokesch-Osten. *Arch. Zeit.* 1849, pl. x. 8.

HPAKIΛO Herakles; holds club and apple.

HPO Artemis clad in long chiton; holds bow and arrow.

The type is unmistakeable, but the legend is puzzling. Mr. Thomas reads it **ZEPO** 'Ceres' (?), but that brings us no nearer to Artemis. I venture to suggest that the word **MEIPO** (see p. lxiii) is intended, for we find in other instances that inappropriate legend sometimes accompanying types which were, as we may conjecture, unintelligible to the die-cutter.

PAO PHOPO War-god, standing; holds spear and shield.

The word **PAO**, evidently meaning king or royal, may be detached from the legend. The remainder, **PHOPO**, cannot be with certainty explained, but it seems most likely that it is a mere twisting of the Greek **APHΣ**, and that the intention is to portray the Greek war-god. The type suits Ares perfectly.

* A long dissertation on her by Hoffmann, l. c., p. 130.

*Inscriptions**Types*

PIOM

Pallas, or Roma, holds spear and shield

Mr Thomas reads PIAH, 'Rhev' (?) But PIOM, or even PWIM, is nearer to the actual legend, and the types of Pallas and Roma can scarcely be distinguished, I am therefore inclined to find here an impersonation of the great city, such impersonation being usual in contemporary Roman coins

CAPAPΩ

Sarapis, holds sceptre, modius on head

WPON

Deity, wearing modius, holds sceptre.

[WPΩH?]

I am disposed to identify this figure with the Greek Uranus, though he may almost as well stand for the Indian Varuna

(8) PERSIAN DEITIES

AOPO, }

Fire god, holding hammer and tongs

AOOPΩ }

Male figure, holding wreath and tongs

This is the Iranian fire god, called by Mr Thomas Atars, but his form is copied from that of the Greek Hephaestus

APAEIXPO

Sun god, with hand raised (Persian?)

The origin of the name is obscure it may even be a mere corruption of APΔΟXPO

ΛΡΟΟACΓΩ

Male deity, holding wreath, horse beside him

The first letter has usually been corrected to Λ Hoffmann, however, observes that as it stands the name is near to the Persian word Luhrasp. It is not certain that we have here a sun god, the horse, his only marked attribute, being not necessarily solar

MANAO
BAFO

Moon god, four armed, seated on throne

*Inscriptions.**Types.*

Mr. Thomas interprets the legend 'Mâonh Bago,' a particular form of the Iranian moon-deity. Hoffmann recognizes the deity as Bahman (Manō Vohū).

ΜΑΟ

Moon-god, holds sceptre, wreath, ankus, &c.

ΜΙΙΠΟ,
ΜΕΙΠΟ,
ΜΙΟΠΟ,
[**ΟΝΙΟ**]

Mao is a Zend name for the moon-god.

Radiate sun-god, holds sceptre, wreath, &c.

[In one case the inscription accompanies a figure of Nanaia.]

The form **ΜΙΟΠΟ** does not, so far as I know, occur. The deity intended seems therefore rather to be the Iranian sun-god Mihira, than his Graeco-Roman counterpart Mithras.

ΝΑΝΑ

See above, under Greek deities.

ΩΑΝΙΝΔΑ

Victory, holding wreath and sceptre.

The Zend word *Vanaṇt* stands for the star of victory (Hoffmann). Mr. Thomas considers the legend to refer to Anandates, a Persian deity mentioned by Strabo.* But he was a male deity, and of his character we know nothing.

ΩΑΔΟ

Wind-god running.

"Zend, 'wind-god,' *vātō*" (Hoffmann). The type is very characteristic, and decidedly original.

ΩΡΛΑΓΝΟ

War-god; holds spear and sword.

The legend has been read **ΩΡΔΑΓΝΟ**, and supposed by Mr. Thomas to refer to Agni. Hoffmann considers the deity to be the Persian war-god Varhran, or Bahram.

ΦΑΡΡΟ

Deity holding fire, sceptre, sword, &c., some-

* 'Ωμανοῦ καὶ Ἀναδάτου, Περσικῶν δαιμόνων, page 512 (c).

*Inscriptions**Types*

times wears winged helmet, or stands on a fire, sometimes holds the caduceus of Hermes, and even his purse

The Persian word *far* or *farr* signifies fire, and that the deity is a fire god is evident Hoffmann calls him the god of victory, *htarenah*, "Hoheits und Sieges glanz"

(γ) INDIAN DEITIES

ΑΡΔΟΧΡΟ**[ΔΟΧΡΟ]**

Female deity, holding a cornucopiae

The type is nearer to that of the Greek Tyche than to any other figure. The legend has been regarded as a transcription of Ardhavgrī, half or consort of Siva, Parvatī. And that ΧΡΟ stands for Siva is certain, as we shall presently see but there still remains for explanation the aspirate Χ for K, as well as the curious circumstance that the cruel and relentless Parvatī should appear in so mild and propitious a form. Hoffmann considers the deity intended to be the Persian Ashis, daughter of Ahuro, goddess of fortune. Others suppose her to be Lakshmi, the Indian goddess of fortune, who closely corresponds to Tyche.

ΜΑΑΧΗΝΟ

War god Skanda, holding standard and sword

There can be little doubt that the legend represents the Sanskrit Mahasena, 'ruler of a great army,' an epithet of both Siva and Skanda. The

*Inscriptions.**Types.*

figure so nearly resembles that of Skanda in the present series, that it is safe to identify it with him. Later, Mahāsena reappears, in somewhat different form.

OKPO

Śiva, standing with trident and bull; his hair in form of a shell.

Śiva having four hands, in which he holds a vase, an Indian thunderbolt,* a trident, and a goat: sometimes a wreath or a Greek thunderbolt: he is sometimes phallic.

There has been a quite unnecessary doubt as to the identification of this figure; Hoffmann calls it Ahuro, and von Sallet "Pantheon aus Zeus, Poseidon, Herakles," &c. No doubt there is a Greek element in the type, but the attributes prove beyond any doubt that Śiva (Ugra) is intended. The thunderbolt, trident, and goat, are all attributes of that deity as he appears in Hindu pictures, and the special arrangement of the hair and the phallic nature also belong to him especially. On some of the late coins Śiva has three faces.

Two figures of armed deities; one holds standard and sword, one sword and spear.

These figures also can be毫不迟疑地 identified as Skanda, the Hindu god of war, who bears the epithet of Kumāra, the prince, and Viṣākha, who is called in the Mahābhārata† a son and impersonation of Skanda.

**СКАНДО
КОМАРО,
БИЗАГО**

* On p. 132 this attribute has been called a drum. Its form is that of a drum, but the occurrence of the Greek thunderbolt in the hand of Śiva shows that it is the Indian counterpart of that weapon.

† i. 2588, iii. 14384, &c.

*Inscriptions.**Types.*

СКАНДО	Two figures, as before; between them a deity, who
КОМАРО,	is apparently horned.
МААЧНО,	
БИЗАГО	In this remarkable group we find again Skanda Kumāra, and Viśakha: the third figure appears to be Mahāsena, who is here differentiated from Śiva.
ΩΡΟΝ	See above, under 'Greek Deities.'

(δ) *Buddha.*

ΒΟΔΔΟ,	Figure of Buddha, standing, preaching.
ΟΔΥΟ ΒΟΥ }	Buddha seated cross-legged (Pl. xxxii. 14).
САКАМА,	
ΙΓΟ ΒΟΥΔΔΟ	These coins are most interesting as giving us the earliest known artistic representation of Buddha. The second and longer legend seems to be a transcript of Advaya Buddha Śākyamuni.* On a British Museum specimen САКАМА is clear; the old reading CAMANA , with its interpretation Śramana, must therefore be given up.

The style in which these various figures are represented is remarkable, and points clearly to a local school.
Style of types.

There are a few set schemes according to which all the figures are arranged. Nanaia (xxvi. 10) is in exactly the same attitude as Ardochro (xxvi. 6). The sun-god (xxvii. 9) finds his close parallel in the moon-god (xxvii. 22). Pallas, or Roma (xxviii. 40) differs from Ares (xxviii. 17) only in the length of her chiton. This being the case, it is evidently futile to seek the originals of the types of these coins, as one might be tempted to do, on the Roman aurei of the Cæsars. Thus the Roma (xxviii. 20) is closely like Pallas on an aureus of Galba, and the Victory (xxviii. 13) nearly resembles

* The word *advaya* is due to a suggestion of Mr. Kendall; the full form would be *advaya-vidin*, 'he who speaks of the one (knowledge).'

Victory on an aureus of Otho; yet we have no right in these and similar cases to assume that the Roman coin is the prototype, and the Indian coin the copy. Rather both coin-types are copies of a conventional and widely current mode of representing the deities. Within the limits set by their conventional notions as to attitudes and drapery the artists employed by the Scythic kings move freely; they vary attributes continually, and in the case of Siva even develop a type quite different from anything to which they can have been accustomed in a Greek school.

V. WEIGHTS.

It is maintained by Gen. Cunningham that the earliest Greek coins of India, those of Sophytes, are struck not on the purāna. the Attic standard, but on a native standard which is based on the rati or grain of *abrus precatorius*. Of these grains, 32 weigh, according to Cunningham, $58\frac{1}{3}$ English gr., according to Thomas 56 gr. We thus reach a unit, the purāna, followed in the early punched silver coins of India; and that the money of Sophytes follows the same standard is likely enough, though if so it is rather over-weight.

Apart from these specimens, all the earlier coins of the kings of Use of Attic standard. Greek descent which were issued in India and to the north of the Caucasus, are struck on the Attic standard (drachm, 67.5 grains) which Alexander made universal in the regions which he conquered, and which was maintained by the Seleucid kings who succeeded him in Asia.

The earliest monarch to strike on another standard is Eucratides; and in the reigns of his successors, Heliocles and Antialcidas, the Attic standard is gradually given up, the new standard advancing in conjunction with the custom of using on the coins Indian transcripts of the Greek legends.

This new standard appears to be identical with that called by metrologists the Persian, the standard on which coins were struck in all parts of the Persian Empire, notably the sigr stamped with the figure of the Persian king, which must have freely circulated in the northern parts of India, which paid tribute to the Persians. The standard used by the Indians for the silver coins, which they issued before the Greek conquest, is as we have already remarked different. The present standard therefore would seem not to be native to India, but an importation from Persia.

In the Persian standard the unit or drachm weighs 84.86 grains if therefore the lower standard of the Greek kings of India be Persian, we must call the heavier pieces, which weigh as a maximum 160 grains, didrachms, and the smaller pieces, which weigh up to 40 grains, hemidrachms. Hitherto the larger pieces have usually been treated as didrachms, and the smaller as hemidrachms, of Attic standard, which is clearly wrong. But Sallet also appears to be wrong in supposing that the larger pieces are tetradrachms, and the smaller drachms of a standard reduced from the Attic. For the change from the Attic standard to that which I call the Persian takes place suddenly, and is evidently due not to any sinking of standard, but to the adoption for purposes of convenience of a different weight for coins.

All gold coins before the Indo Scythic period follow the Attic standard, somewhat debased. The Indo-Scythic gold money, as we have already observed, p. lvi, follows the standard of the aurei of Rome.

The following table gives approximately the normal or standard weights of coins in the various metals issued in India by Greek and Scythic Kings.

NORMAL WEIGHTS OF COINS.

GOLD.

		Grains.	Grammes.
Stater of Attic Standard		132·	8·55
Drachm of Attic Standard		66·	4·27
<hr/>			
Indo-Scythic distater		248·	16·07
„ stater		124·	8·03
„ quarter-stater		31·	2·01

SILVER.

Tetradrachm of Attic Standard		264·	17·10
Drachm of Attic Standard		66·	4·27
Hemidrachm of Attic Standard		33·	2·13
Obol of Attic Standard		11·	·71

Didrachm of Persian Standard		160·	10·86
Hemidrachm of Persian Standard		40·	2·59

Drachm of Indian Standard		58·	3·75
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NICKEL.

Didrachm of Attic Standard		132·?	8·55
Drachm of Attic Standard		66·	4·27

THE ARIAN PALI ALPHABET, ON COINS.

Value	Forms	Value	Forms	Value	Forms
a	1 2 3*	gam	၁	the	၄
am	၂ [၃]†	gu	၁ ၂	§da	[၄]
‡ā (medial) or m	*	go	၂	dha	[၄]
i	၇	gha	၂	ta	၁ ၂ ၃
im	၃	cha	၁ ၂	ti	၁ ၃
u	၂	chha	၁ [၂]	le	၄
e	၇	ja	၁ ၂ ၃	tra	၁ ၂
o	[၂]	ju	၁ ၂	tsa	[၄]
la	၇	ju	၂ ၄	tsa	၄
hi	၇	jua	၂	tha	[၄]
hu	၇	jha	[၂]	§da	၁ ၂ ၃ ၄
he	၇	jham	၂	di	၁ ၃ ၄
kra	၂	jho	၂	du	၄
lru	၂	ñna	၁ ၂	de	၁ ၂
lre	၂ ၃	ta	[၄]	do	၄
lha	၄ ၅	tha	[၄]	dra	၂
lhu	၅	tha	[၄]	dhra	၃
lhea	[၄]	tha	၄		၂
ga	၁ ၂ ၃	thu	၄	§na	၁ ၂ ၃

* Bottom strokes occur in the case of many letters, such as a, ga, pa, na and da; it is therefore sometimes impossible to say whether a letter is intended to be followed by a or e, or to be only casually varied.

† Forms in square brackets are not found on coins in the British Museum, but are cited as occurring elsewhere on the authority of General Cunningham.

‡ It must be maintained that this sign has no phonetic value, a value of alveolarism occurs in the case of "d" and "g" when even in the case of "d" from a

§ I cannot distinguish on the evidence given here, da and dia; the forms of da, ၁ ၂ ၄ f, are used interchangeably on the coin of Mewan or

THE ARIAN PALI ALPHABET, ON COINS.

Value.	Forms.	Value.	Forms.	Value.	Forms.
ni	፩ ፪	mo	፩	vri	፩
pa	፪ ፫	ya	፩	sa	፩
pi	፪ ፫	yi	፩	si	፩
pu	፩	yu	፩	sva	፩
pra	፩	ye	፩	sha	፩
pri	፩	ra	፩	shka	[፩]
pha	፩ ፪	ram	፩ ፪	shni	[፩]
phi	፩	ri	፩	sa	፩ ፪ ፫
phre	፩	ru	፩	sam	፩
phsa	፩	rkhe	፩	si	፩
ba	፩	rte	፩	su	፩
bi	፩	rma	፩	so	፩ ፪
bu	፩ ፪	rva	፩	sta	፩
bra	፩	rṣa	[፩]	sti	፩
bha	፩	la	፩	stra	፩
bhra	፩ ፪	li	፩	spa	፩
ma	፩ ፪ ፫	lu	፩	ha	፩
mā	፩	lo	፩ ፪	hi	፩
mam	፩	va	፩	hu	፩
mi	፩	vi	፩	he	፩
me	፩	vu	፩	ho	፩

TABLE OF TRANSLITERATIONS AND RENDERINGS OF PRAKRIT LEGENDS.

Indian.	Greek equivalent.	English rendering
INDIAN PALI		
Akathukleyasa	ΑΓΑΟΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ	
Pamtalevasa	ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ	
Rajne	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ	King (<i>genitive</i>)
ARIAN PALI.		
Akathukreyasa*	ΑΓΑΟΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ	
Amitasa	ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ	
Amtilahidasa	ΑΝΤΙΑΛΚΙΔΟΥ	
Amtimakhasa	ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ	
Apadihatasa	ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ	Invincible (<i>gen</i>)
Apaladatasa	ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ	
Aparajitasa	ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ	Invincible (<i>gen</i>). Invincible (<i>gen</i>). Invincible with the diaeresis (<i>gen</i>).
Apratihatasa		
Apratishatachakrasa		
Apulaphanasa	ΑΠΟΛΛΟΦΑΝΟΥ <i>sc.</i>	
Arkhebiyasa	ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ	
Artemidorasa	ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥ	
Ashshakasa	ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ	
Avadagashasa	ΑΒΔΑΓΑΣΟΥ	
Ayasa	ΑΖΟΥ	
Ayalishasa or Aylishasa	ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ	

* The distinction between long and short α is not preserved in this table, as the two forms seem to be used almost indiscriminately.

Indian.	Greek equivalent.	English rendering.
Bhradaputrasa	ΑΔΕΛΦΙΔΕΩΣ	Brother's son (<i>gen.</i>).
Bhrata	ΑΔΕΛΦΟΣ	Brother.
Cha		And (<i>enclitic</i>).
Chhatrapasa	ΣΑΤΡΑΠΟΥ	Satrap (<i>gen.</i>).
Devatratasā		Protected by the gods (<i>gen.</i>).
Dhramathidasa		Steadfast in the law (<i>gen.</i>). See below, sachadhramathidasa.
Dhramikasa	ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ	
Diyamedasa	ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥ	Just (<i>gen.</i>), for dharmikasa.
Dianisiyasa	ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ	
Epadrasa	ΕΠΑΝΔΡΟΥ	
Evukratidasa or Eukratidasa	ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ	
Gudapharasa or Gadapharasa	{ ΓΟΝΔΟΦΑΡΟΥ or ΥΝΔΟΦΕΡΡΟΥ	
Heliyakreyasa	ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ	
Heramayasa	ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ	
Hiduja same		Just to those born on the Indus. Same is Sk. <i>samāḥ</i> (<i>nom.</i>). Bendall.
Himakapiṣasa	ΟΟΗΜΟ ΚΑΔΦΙΣΟΥ	
Hipastratasa	ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ	
Jayadharasa	ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ	Victorious (<i>gen.</i>).
Jayaṁtasa or Jayatasa		Conquering : a secondary formation from the participle, common in all Prakrits and vernaculars. Bendall.
Jhoilasa	ΖΩΙΛΟΥ	
Jihuniasa	ΖΕΙΩΝΙΣΟΥ	

Indian.	Greek equivalent.	English rendering.
Kaliyapaya	ΚΑΛΛΙΩΠΗ	
Kaphsasa	ΚΑΔΑΦΕΣ	
Karsiye nagara devata		God of the city of Karisi Cunningham.
Kasasa	ΚΑΔΦΙΣΟΥ	
Kujula or Kuyula	ΚΟΖΟΥΛΟ or ΚΟΖΟΛΑ	
Kushana or Khushana }	ΚΟΡΟΝ or ΧΟΡΑΝ	Kushan (tribe).
Lisiasa or Lisikasa	ΛΥΣΙΟΥ	
Mahachhatrapasa		Satrap (<i>gen.</i>).
Maharajasa	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ	King (<i>gen.</i>).
Maharajabhrata or Maharajabhraha	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ } ΑΔΕΛΦΟΣ }	Brother of the king.
Mahatasa or Mahatakasa }	ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ	Great (<i>gen.</i>): Pali, mahanta.
Mahavarasa		Great prince (<i>gen.</i>).
Menadrasa	ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ	
Moasa	ΜΑΥΟΥ	
Nikiasa	ΝΙΚΙΟΥ	
Pakurisa	ΠΑΚΟΡΟΥ	
Palanakramasa	ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ	Perhaps for Sk. pilankritama, 'able to protect' (<i>ys.</i>). As not being a Prakrit combination of letters, we have not been able to find an example of it in Arian Pall. Buddhist.
Philusinasa or Philusinara }	ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ	
Pratichhassa	ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ	Illustrous: — for pratikhya (<i>ys.</i>) Bechall.
Patrisa	ΥΙΟΥ	Son (<i>ys.</i>).

Indian.	Greek equivalent.	English rendering.
Rajabalasa, Ramja- bulasa, &c. }	ΡΑΙΥ	
Rajadirajasa or Rajarajasa	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ } ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ }	King of kings (<i>gen.</i>).
Sachadhramañhidasa		Steadfast in true law:—for satya- dharmañhitasya (<i>gen.</i>). Bendall.
Sagaba		Brother:— for sagarbha. Cunningham.
Sam̄priyapita		To whom his father is very dear. This seems to be a rendering of the Greek φιλοπατάρ. Cunningham.
Sarvaloga iṣvarasa		Prince of all the world (<i>gen.</i>).
Sasasa		
Spalagadamaśa		
Spalahorasa		
Spaliriśasa	ΣΠΑΛΙΡΙΣΟΥ	
Sraṭasa	ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ	
Strategasa		General (<i>gen.</i>), Greek στρατηγός.
Teliphasa	ΤΗΛΕΦΟΥ	
Theuphilasa	ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΥ	
Tradatasa	ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ	Saviour:—perhaps for a Prakrit trāṇadatasa (<i>gen.</i>), cf. Sk. trā- ṇakartṛi. Bendall.
Vrishabha	ΤΑΥΡΟΣ	Bull.
Yavugasa or Yauasa	ΖΑΟΟΥ	Yueh ? (<i>gen.</i>).

CORRIGENDA.

Page 68, no 4, & p 69, nos 9, 10—The object described in the text as a whip over the king's shoulder seems to be merely the falling ends of the regal diadema, greatly exaggerated. On the coins of Azes and succeeding kings this view is adopted.

Pp 103, 105—The first letter in the name of Gondophares (γ) is transliterated sometimes as *ga* and sometimes as *gu*. It may stand for either, or even *gam*.

GREEK AND SCYTHIC
KINGS OF BACTRIA AND INDIA.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
1	131·9	A 7	Bust of Zeus r., wearing taenia; drapery round neck. behind, ΗΡ.	ΑΝΔΡΑΓΟΡ[ΟΥ] quadriga driven by four horned horses, galloping. <i>Gold.</i> [Pl. I. 1.]
2	255·8	R 1·15	Head of a City r., wearing turreted crown. behind, ΗΡ.	ΑΝΔΡΑΓΟΡΟΥ Pallas standing l., clad in chiton and peplos; holds owl in r., l. rests on shield which is adorned with Gorgon's head; behind her, spear. <i>Silver.</i> [Pl. I. 2.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
1	58.3	AR 6	<p>SOPHYTES, KING IN INDIA</p> <p>b.c. cir. 300</p> <p><i>Silver</i></p> <p>Head of the king r., in close-fitting helmet, bound with wreath, wing on cheek piece</p> <p>ΣΩΦΥΤΟΥ Cock r., above, caduceus</p> <p>on section of neck, M</p>	[PL. L 3]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Diodotus I., King of Bactria.	
			Revolted <i>cir.</i> B.C. 250.	
			<i>(α) Gold.</i>	
			Head of the king r., diad.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ Zeus striding to l., hurling thunderbolt; aegis on l. arm; at his feet, eagle l.
1	130·3	AR ·75		to L, wreath. [Pl. I. 4.]
2*	128·3	AR ·75		„ „ [Pl. I. 5.]
			<i>(β) Silver.</i>	
			Head of the king r., diad.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ Zeus striding to l., hurling thunderbolt; aegis on l. arm; at his feet, eagle l.
3	257·1	AR 1·15		to l., wreath. [Pl. I. 6.]
4	255·7	AR 1·05		„ crescent. [Pl. I. 7.]
5	235·2	AR 1·		„ mon.
6	62·3	AR ·7		to l., Μ. [Pl. I. 8.]
			<i>(γ) Bronze.</i>	
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ Artemis, clad in short chiton, running r.; holds torch in both hands, quiver at shoulder; beside her, hound running r.
7		Æ ·85		[Pl. I. 9.]
			<p>* The gold-coins bearing an elderly head of Diodotus, and on the reverse the symbols of wreath and spear-head, are regarded as forgeries. They are very common, and all from one die.</p>	

No	Wt	Metal Size.	Obverse	Reverse
			EUTHYDEMUS I., KING OF BACTRIA. (Successor of Diodotus II, <i>cir. B.C. 220</i>)	
				(a) Gold
			Head of the king r, diad	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Herakles, bearded, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ naked, seated l. on rock, in r, club, which also rests on rock.
1	129	A.R. 75		to l, Η. [Pl. I 10]
				(β) Silver, middle-aged portrait
			Head of the king r, diad	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Herakles, bearded, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ naked, seated l. on rock, in r, club, which also rests on rock.
2	254.6	A.R. 11		to r, Α. [Pl. I 11]
3	256.5	A.R. 1		" "
4	244.2	A.R. 11		" ", below, Ν. [I.O.C.]
5	258.2	A.R. 1		to L, Η. [Pl. II 1]
6	252.5	A.R. 1 15		" Η [I.O.C. Pl. II 2]
7	255	A.R. 11		" "
8	257.7	A.R. 1 15		" " [PL II 3]
9	211.2	A.R. 1		(barbarous)

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of the king r., diad.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Herakles, bearded, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ naked, seated l. on rock, on which is spread lion's skin; in r. hand, club, which rests on his knee.
10	252·4	AR 1·15		to r., R. (traces of rock under club.) [Pl. II. 4.]
11	249·	AR 1·		„ „ (semi-barbarous.)
12	186·5	AR 1·		„ „ „
(γ) Silver; elderly portrait.				
			Head of the king r., diad.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Herakles, bearded, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ naked, seated l. on rock, on which is spread lion's skin; in r. hand, club, which rests on his knee.
13	256·7	AR 1·1		to r., R. [Pl. II. 5.]
14	60·8	AR ·65		to r., R. [Pl. II. 6.]
(δ) Bronze.				
			Head of bearded Herakles r., bare.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Free horse r., ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ prancing.
15		Æ ·85		
16		Æ ·85		[I. O. C. Pl. II. 7.]
17		Æ ·85		[I. O. C.]
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Free horse r., ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ prancing.
18		Æ ·7		to r., R. [I. O. C. Pl. II. 8.]

No	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse
			DEMETRIUS, KING OF INDIA (Son and successor of Euthydemus I)	
				(a) Silver
			Bust of the king r., diad., wearing elephant's scalp	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Young Herakles, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ facing, holds in l hand, club and lion's skin, with r hand, crowns himself with ivy wreath.
1	259.5	AR 1.3		to l, R [Pl. II 9]
2	260.7	AR 1.2		" " [I O C]
3	263	AR 1.35		" ♦
4	220.2	AR 1.15 (plated)		" " [I O C]
5	235.5	AR 1.25		" Σ, to r, A (semi barbarous)
6	61	AR 8.5		to l, R [I O C Pl. II 10]
7	55.5	AR 8		" ♦, to r, Θ. [I O C]
8	52.8	AR 8	(countermark Σ, and Herakles crowning him self)	" Δ. "
9	9	AR 5	(head, not bust)	to l, R [Pl. II 11]
10	9	AR 5		" "
11	10.5	AR 5		" " - [I O C Pl. II 12]
12	10	AR 4.5		" ♦

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(β) Bronze.	
			Bust of Herakles r., bearded, crowned with ivy; lion's skin round neck, club over shoulder.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Artemis, radiate, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ facing, wearing short chiton; holds in l. hand, bow; with r. hand, draws arrow from quiver at her shoulder.
13	Æ 1.			to l., Ο .
14	Æ 1.			„ „ [I. O. C. Pl. III. 1.]
15	Æ 1.35		Gorgon-head, on round shield.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Trident. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
16	Æ 1.15		Head of elephant r., bell hung round neck.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Caduceus. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
				to l., Φ . [I. O. C. Pl. III. 2.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse.
EUTHYDEMUS II., KING OF INDIA.				
(Son and successor of Demetrius)				
(α) Silver.				
			Bust of the king r., diad.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Young Herakles, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ facing, ivy- crowned; holds in r. hand, wreath of ivy; in l. hand, club and lion's skin.
1	260.7	AR 1.35		to l., R. [Pl. III. 3]
2	65.1	AR 75		to l., ♦
3	63.5 (plated)	AR 75		„ „ [Pl. III. 4]
(β) Nickel				
			Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Tripod lebes. ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ
4	118.2	NI 95		to l., ♦. [Pl. III. 5]
(γ) Bronze				
			Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Tripod-lebes. ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ
5	X 1.1			to l., ♦. [Pl. III. 6]
6	X 9		Head of bearded Herakles r., bare.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Free horse r., prancing [Pl. III. 7.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			PANTALEON, KING OF INDIA. (Son and successor of Demetrius.)	
				(a) Nickel.
1	110·2	NI·95	Bust of young Dionysos r., wearing ivy-wreath; thyrsos over shoulder.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Panther to r., ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ l. fore-paw raised. to l., ΕΥ?
				(β) Bronze, round.
2	Æ·95		Bust of young Dionysos r., wearing ivy-wreath; thyrsos over shoulder.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Panther to r., ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ l. fore-paw raised. to l., A. [Pl. III. 8.]
				(γ) Bronze, square.
3	Æ·95		ξ γ ι (Rājine Pam- talevasa*). ε λ ε δ ε Female figure l. with long pen- dants from her ears, clad in oriental dress with trousers; holds in her r. hand a flower.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Maneless lion r., ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ in incuse square. [Pl. III. 9.]
4	Æ·85			
5	Æ·9			[I. O. C.]
<p>* I repeat General Cunningham's reading of this inscription and those on the coins of Agathocles. The Indian inscription in the text is a facsimile taken from the inscriptions on the coins: some of the forms of abnormal.</p>				

No.	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse
AGATHOCLES, KING OF INDIA				
(Son and successor of Demetrius)				
(a) Silver, with portraits of his predecessors				
1	251.2	AR 1.4	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Head of Alexander as Hercules r, in lion's skin	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ Ζευς seated ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ l on throne ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ with back, holds eagle and long sceptre
2	263.5	AR 1.3	ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Head of Diodotus r., diad.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ Ζευς striding ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ to l, hurling ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ thunderbolt aegis on l arm, at his feet, eagle
3	261.2	AR 1.2	ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ of Euthy- demus I r, diad	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ Ηρακλης ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ bearded, ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ nikel, seated l on rock, in r hand, club, which rests on a rock
4	240.8	AR 1.2	Bust of the king r, diad.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Ζευς, facing cl. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ l l in r l in l Ηεκτος who bears two t w o in his l hand for , sceptre
5	63.6	AR 8		to l, ϕ [Pl. IV 4]
(β) Silver, with his own portrait				
4	240.8	AR 1.2		to l, ϕ [Pl. IV 4]
[Pl. IV 5]				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(γ) Nickel.	
6	117·5	NI 1·	Bust of Dionysos r., wear- ing ivy-wreath, thyrsos over shoulder.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Πanther r., touch- ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ing a vine with his raised paw. to l., ♀. [Pl. iv. 6.]
7	63·5	NI ·65		below, Κ. [Pl. iv. 7.]
			(δ) Bronze, round.	
8		Æ ·9	Bust of Dionysos r., wear- ing ivy-wreath, thyrsos over shoulder.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Πanther r., touch- ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ing a vine with his raised paw. to l., ♂. [I. O. C. Pl. iv. 8.]
			(ε) Bronze; square; bilingual.	
9		Æ ·9	ፊ ፩ ፪ (Rājine አለዋጅ ታክሬ- kleyasa).	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Maneless lion r., ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ in incuse square.
10		Æ 1·05		
11		Æ 1·05		
12		Æ 1·		[I. O. C. Pl. iv. 9.]
13		Æ ·8		„
14		Æ ·95		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
15	Æ .75		<p>(f) Bronze; square; Indian legend.</p> <p>ὙΑ ΛΖ Τ Η Ι (Aka-thukreyasa). Buddhist stupa, surmounted by star.</p>	<p>ὝΑ Υ Σ Ζ (Hiduja Same). Tree in a square railed enclosure.</p> <p>letters? in field. [Pl. iv. 10.]</p> <hr/>
ANTIMACHUS, KING OF INDIA.				
			(Descendant and successor of Diodotus?).	
(a) Silver.				
1	262·3	AR1·35	Bust of the king r., diad., wearing causia.	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΘΕΟΥ Poseidon, ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ facing, wearing himation and wreath; holds in r. hand, trident; in l., palm, bound with fillet.</p> <p>to r., ⑩. [Pl. v. 1.]</p>
2	260·5	AR1·15		" "
3	252·3	AR1·2		" R.
4	59·	AR·8		{to r., ⑩.
5	31·5	AR·6		{to r., ⑩. [Pl. v. 2.]
6	10·6	AR·45		{to r., R. [I. O. C. Pl. v. 3.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			EUCRATIDES, KING OF BACTRIA AND INDIA. (Contemporary of Antiochus IV. and Demetrius I. of Syria.)	
			(α) Silver; type, Apollo.	
		Bust of the king r., diad.: fillet-border.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ	Apollo l., clad in chlamys and boots; holds arrow and bow.
1	257·2	AR 1·2		to l., ΚΙ.
2	256·5	AR 1·3		„ ΚΙ.
3	261·	AR 1·3		„ „ [I. O. C. Pl. v. 4.]
4	261·	AR 1·3		„ „ [I. O. C.]
5	58·5	AR ·7	(border of dots.)	to l., ΚΙ. [I. O. C. Pl. v. 5.]
			(β) Silver; type, The Dioscuri.	
		Bust of the king r., diad.: fillet-border.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ	The Dioscuri charging r., holding long lances and palms.
6	258·5	AR 1·25		below, ΚΙ. [Pl. v. 6.]
7	259·	AR 1·25		„ ΚΙ. [I. O. C.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Bust of the king r., diad., and wearing helmet in the shape of a causia, adorned with ear and horn of bull, and crest. fillet-border.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ The Dioscuri charging r., holding long lances and palms.
8	261.2	AR 1.35		below Φ.
9	258.2	AR 1.35		" Πι. [Pl v. 7.]
10	259.6	AR 1.3		" Πι.
11	258.8	AR 1.2		" Πι.
12	258.7	AR 1.35		" "
13	258.2	AR 1.3		" Πι. [Pl v. 8.]
14	244.5	AR 1.35		to L, Φ. [I.O.C.]
15	57.5	AR 8		below, Φ [Pl v. 9.]
16	62.3	AR 7.5	(border of dots)	" "
17	59.5	AR 7.5	(")	" N. (semi-barbarous.)
18	55.3	AR 7.5	(")	to L, Πι. (ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΙΛΕΩΣ). [I.O.C.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverso.
(γ) Silver; type, <i>Pilei of Dioscuri</i> .				
			Bust of the king r., diad.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ The pilei of the Dioscuri, laur., surmounted by stars; and two palms.
19	9·9	AR·45		below, Ρ. [I. O. C.]
20	9·1	AR·45		„ Δ.
21	9·9	AR·45		„ Η.
22	10·8	AR·5		„ ΗΡ. [I. O. C. Pl. v. 10.]
23	9·5	AR·45		„ „ [I. O. C.]
24	10·	AR·45		„ Κ.
25	9·2	AR·45		„ ΙΑ.
26	7·3 (broken)	AR·4		„ Η. [I. O. C.]
Bust of the king r., diad. and helmeted.				
27	9·9	AR·45		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Similar type. below, ΙΑ.
28	10·1	AR·45		„ „ [Pl. v. 11.]
29	10·	AR·45		„ „
30	6·	AR·4		„ ΠΓ. [I. O. C.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
(δ) Bronze, round; type, <i>Dioscuri</i>				
			Bust of the king r., diad. and helmeted: fillet- border.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ The Dioscuri charging r., holding long lances and palms.
31	Æ 95			below, Π.
32	Æ 105			" "
33	Æ 9			" Π [I.O.C.]
34	Æ 8			" Π. [I.O.C. Pl. vi 1]
		Similar.		Same inscr. One of the Dioscuri charging r., holding long lance.
35	Æ 6			[Pl. vi 2]
(ε) Bronze, square; type, <i>Dioscuri</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad and helmeted.	Ζ Κ. ~ Ζ (Mahārāja Fru- Ζ Κ. Ζ Ζ Ζ krātulasa or Fi- krātulasa) The Dioscuri charging r., holding long lances and palms.
36	Æ 85			to L, Η, to r., E. [I.O.C. Pl. vi 3]
37	Æ 75			" " " " [I.O.C.]
38	Æ 9			" " " "
39	Æ 8			" Λ

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad. and helmeted.	ମହାରାଜା ଏବୁ- କ୍ରାତିଦା (Māhārajasa Evu- krātidasa or Eū- krātidasa). The Dioscuri charging r., holding long lances and palms.
40	Æ .95			to r., ♀.
41	Æ .9			„ ♀.
42	Æ .9			„ ♀.
43	Æ .95			„ „
44	Æ .85			„ ♀.
45	Æ .85			„ ♀. [I. O. C.]
46	Æ .85			„ ♀. „
47	Æ .9			„ ♀.
48	Æ .9			„ ♀.
49	Æ .85			„ ♀.
50	Æ .8			„ ♀. (J for J).
51	Æ .9			„ ♀. [I. O. C.]
52	Æ .9			„
53	Æ .7		to r., ♀.	[I. O. C.]
54	Æ .65		„ ♀.	
55	Æ .7			[I. O. C. Pl. vi. 4.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Head of the king r., diad., without helmet.	יְהוָה מֶלֶךְ בָּבֶל (Māharajasa Eru- kratida) The pilei of the Dioscuri surmounted by stars, and two palms.
56	A.E. 6			
57	A.E. 6			[I.O.C. Pl. vi. 5.]
			(ζ) Bronze, square; type, Nike.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad and helmeted	יְהוָה מֶלֶךְ בָּבֶל (Māharajasa Eru- kratida) Nike I, bearing wreath and palm.
58	A.E. 65			to 1, ♂.
59	A.E. 75			" " [I.O.C. Pl. vi. 6.]
60	A.E. 7			" "
			Similar (obscure coin)	Same inscr. I Nike r., bearing wreath and palm.
61	A.E. 65			
			ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛ- ΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Bust of the king l., helmeted, striking with spear.	Same inscr. Nike r., bearing wreath and palm.
				to r., ♂. [I.O.C. Pl. vi. 7]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse,
63	E 7		<p>(η) Bronze; square; type, Zeus.</p> <p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΚΑΡΙΣΙΓΕ- ΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ νΟΓΟΡΑ ΔΕΒΟΥ (*). Ζευς seated L. Bust of the king r., on throne; holds wreath and palm; diad. and helmeted. in front, forepart of elephant r.; behind, conical object.</p> <p>to r., 1/2. [Pl. vi. 2.]</p>	

EUCRATIDES, WITH HELIOCLES AND LAODICE.

(Father and mother of Eucratides.)

Obv.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΗΛΙΟΚΡΑΤΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ
ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ,
Bust of Euclatides L., with Heliocles and Laodice, his
diad. and helmeted.

1 251^{1/2} RHEG (Hellenistic).

Obv. Rev. "Hellenistic".

2 611 RHEG

Obv. Rev. "Hellenistic".

* This is the common reading of the Tucki coins, as proposed by Prof. G. F. Hill. Tucki is the name given to the country of Kandahar, a name which is also given to the very extensive country between the Indus and the Oxus, in Central Asia.

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
(β) Barbarous copies in bronze				
			Rude copy of bust of Heliocles r, diad fillet- border	Barbarous degradation of— ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Zeus, facing, ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ holds thunder ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ bolt and long sceptre
11	Æ 12			
12	Æ 11			[I O C]
13	Æ 12			[I O C] (restruck on type next described)
		Similar		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Horse trotting ΗΛΙΑΙΕΥΣ ΔΙΙΑΙΥ (varied)
14	Æ 11			
15	Æ 11			
16	Æ 11 15			[I O C]
17	Æ 11			[I. O C]
18	Æ 75			[PL VII 4]
19	Æ 7			
20	Æ 7			[I O C]
21	Æ 6			

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(ANOTHER HELIOCLES?).	
			(γ) Silver; Indian inscription; Persian weight.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ Bust of the king r., diad..	ମହାରାଜା ଧ୍ରମିକା Heliyakreyasa). Zeus, laur., facing, clad in himation; holds winged thunderbolt and long sceptre.
22	146·4	AR 1·05		to 1., ♀. [I. O. C. Pl. vii. 5.]
23	34·5	AR ·65		to 1., Σ. [I. O. C. Pl. vii. 6.]
24	34·2	AR ·65		" "
25	26·3	AR ·65		" 中.
			(δ) Bronze; square.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ Bust of the king r., diad..	ମହାରାଜା ଧ୍ରମିକା Heliyakreyasa). Elephant l.
26		Æ ·85		below, ♀.
27		Æ ·85		" "

No.	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗ ΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΑΛ ΚΙΔΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad.	ଶ୍ରୀଜାନ୍ମ ରଜା ଜୟଧରା ଶ୍ରୀଜାନ୍ମାନ୍ତିଲିଦାସ (Maha rajasa jayadharasa Antialikidasa) Zeus seated L on throne, holds in r hand, Nike, in L, sceptre, to L, forepart of elephant, who raises his trunk.
6	33.3	AR 65	(king helmeted)	to r,  (elephant r)
7	34.5	AR 7	"	below throne,  "
8	37.2	AR 65	"	to r,  , [I O C]
9	35.8	AR 65	"	" " (elephant facing) [PL VII 12]
10	37.8	AR 65	"	" " (elephant L) [I O C]
11	37.6	AR 65	(king wears cuirass)	" " "
12	37.6	AR 7	"	" "[I O C" PL VII 13]
			Same inscr. Bust of the king r, diad.	Same inscr. Zeus seated L on throne holds in r hand, Nike, in L, sceptre, to L, forepart of elephant L who carries off the wreath of Nike
13	36.5	AR 6	(king wears cuirass)	below throne, 
14	33.9	AR 6	"	" "
15	33.1	AR 65		"  [II VII 14]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(γ) Bronze; round.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗ- ΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΑΛ- ΚΙΔΟΥ Bust of Zeus r., with hand hurling thunderbolt.	Ἄνθεα μετά της θύελλας (Māhā- rajadharasa Antialikidasa). Lau- reate pilei of the Dioscuri, sur- mounted by stars; between them, two palms.
16	Æ · 9			to r., Π.
17	Æ · 85			to l., „ [Pl. VIII. 1.]
18	Æ · 85			„ „
			(δ) Bronze; square.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗ- ΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΑΛ- ΚΙΔΟΥ Bust of Zeus r., bare-headed; thun- derbolt over l. shoulder.	Ἄνθεα μετά της θύελλας (Māhā- rajadharasa Antialikidasa). Lau- reate pilei of the Dioscuri, sur- mounted by stars; between them, two palms.
19	Æ · 75			to l., Δ; to r., Σ. [Pl. VIII. 2.]
20	Æ · 8			„ Δ; „ „
21	Æ · 75			„ Δ; „ „
22	Æ · 8			„ „ „ „ [I. O. C.]
23	Æ · 7			„ Δ
24	Æ · 75			„ „ „
25	Æ · 75			„ „ „

No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗ ΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΑΛ ΚΙΔΟΥ Bust of Zeus r, laur, with hand hurling thunderbolt.	ମହା ଜୟଧରା ରାଜୁଙ୍କ (Maha Jayadharasa Amatiaikidasa) Lau reate pilei of the Dioscuri, sur mounted by stars, between them, two palms
26	Æ·75			to l, R.
27	Æ 75			" "
28	Æ 7			" R.
29	Æ 7			" " [Pl VIII 3]
30	Æ 85			above, "
			Same inscr, blundered Aegus.	Same inscr, blundered Palm and wreath.
31	Æ 85			below, ♀. [L O C. Pl VIII 4]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			LYSIAS.	
			(α) Silver.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗ- ΤΟΥ ΛΥΣΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	Ἄ·~Ψ·~Γ·~Ζ·~Ψ Ἄ·Ψ·~Γ·~Ζ·~Ψ (Māhārajasa apadīhātasa Lisikasa). Young Herakles, facing; holds in l. hand, club, palm, and lion's skin; with r. hand crowns himself with vine- leaves.
1	30.8	AR .65		to l., Ά ; to r., Σ. [Pl. viii. 5.]
2	37.4	AR .7	(king wears elephant's scalp).	" " " " (palm not visible.)
3	37.9	AR .7	" "	" " " " [I.O.C. Pl. viii. 6.]
4	34.4	AR .7	" "	" Ρ(. [I. O. C.]
5	36.	AR .7	" "	" Ρ. "
6	33.5	AR .65	(king helmeted).	" Ά ; " "
7	36.4	AR .65	"	" Ρ(. (king's name written Ἄ·Ψ·~Γ·~Ζ·~Ψ, Lisiasa.) [Pl. viii. 7.]
			(β) Bronze; round.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗ- ΤΟΥ ΛΥΣΙΟΥ Bust of bearded Herakles r.; club and palm over shoulder.	Ἄ·~Ψ·~Γ·~Ζ·~Ψ Ἄ·Ψ·~Γ·~Ζ·~Ψ (Māhārajasa apadīhātasa Lisikasa). Elephant r., walking.
8		Æ .95		below, Ρ(. [Pl. viii. 8.]

No	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse.
			(γ) Bronze; square.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΙΚΗ ΤΟΥ ΛΥΣΙΟΥ Bust of bearded Herakles r; lion's skin round neck, and club over shoulder.	፩፻~፭~፪ ፩፻~፭~፪ ፩፻~፭~፪ (Māhārajas apadihātasa Lishasa) Elephant r, walking.
9	Æ 75			below, Σ [Pl. viii 9]
10	Æ 8			" " "
11	Æ 75			" " "
12	Æ 7			above, Κ
13	Æ 75			below, ΚΙ
14	Æ 85			" ΙΙ. (King's name written ፩፻~፭~፪, Lishasa.)

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			DIOMEDES.	
			(a) Silver ; type, Dioscuri, standing.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	ମହାରାଜା ଦ୍ୟାମେଦା (Maharajasa ଧ୍ୟାମେଦା tradatasa Diya-medasa). The Dioscuri, facing, holding lances.
1	34·8	AR ·65		to r.,
2	35·	AR ·65	(king helmeted).	to l., „ [Pl. viii. 11.]
			(β) Silver ; type, Dioscuri, mounted.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	ମହାରାଜା ଦ୍ୟାମେଦା (Maharajasa ଧ୍ୟାମେଦା tradatasa Diya-medasa). The Dioscuri, charging r., holding long lances and palms.
3	33·5	AR ·65		below,
4	33·1	AR ·65	(king helmeted).	„ „ [Pl. viii 13.]
			(γ) Bronze ; square.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥ The Dioscuri, facing, holding lances.	ମହାରାଜା ଦ୍ୟାମେଦା (Maharajasa ଧ୍ୟାମେଦା tradatasa Diya-medasa). Indian bull r.
5	AE ·8			below,
6	AE ·85			„
7	AE ·85			„
8	AE ·75			„ „

No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
ARCHEBIUS				
(a) Silver				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad	ΤΖΛΑΥ ΤΖΨΖ ΤΖΛ~ ΤΛΨΙα (Maharajasa drhamikasa jayadharasa Arkhebiyasa) Zeus, facing, clad in himation, holds long sceptre in l hand, and hurls thunderbolt with r
1	139	AR 1.05		to L, Η. [I O C. Pl ix 1]
2	36	AR 7		to r, Κ. [Pl ix 2]
3	36.3	AR .65	(king helmeted)	" " [Pl ix 3]
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ Bust of the king l, diad, wearing aegis and thrusting with spear	ΤΖΛΑΥ ΤΖΨΖ ΤΖΛ~ ΤΛΨΙα (Mahārājasa drhamikasa jayadharasa Arkhebiyasa) and hurls thunderbolt with r
4	147.6	AR 1	(king helmeted)	to L, Η [L O C. Pl ix 4]
5	34.4	AR 7		to L, Κ, to r, Π. [I O C. Pl ix 5]
(β) Bronze, round				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ Nike l, holding wreath and palm.	ΤΖΛΑΥ ΤΖΨΖ ΤΖΛ~ ΤΛΨΙα (Mahārājasa drhamikasa jayadharasa Arkhebiyasa). Owl r
6		AR 1		to r, Η. [Pl ix 6]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(γ) Bronze; square. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙ- •Υ ΝΙΚΗΦ•Ρ•Υ ΑΡΧΕΒΙ•Υ Elephant r.	ঢাকা রাজা চৰকাৰ ঢাকা মহারাজা (Māhārajasa dhramikasa jayadharasa Arkhe- biyasa). Owl r.
7	Æ 1.			below, ॥. [Pl. ix. 7.]
8	Æ .9			„ ॥. [I. O. C.]

No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse.	Reverse
			APOLLODOTUS I	
			(a) Silver, round, Attic weight	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Elephant, band round body	ରାଜ୍ୟକାଳୀଙ୍ଗ ତତ୍ତ୍ଵତଃରୁଷ୍ମା (Maharajasa Apaladatasa trada tasa) Indian bull r
1	31.1	AR 6		[Pl. ix. 8]
2	30.8	AR 6		[I.O.C.]
			(β) Silver, square, Indian weight	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Elephant, band round body	ରାଜ୍ୟକାଳୀଙ୍ଗ ତତ୍ତ୍ଵତଃରୁଷ୍ମା (Maharajasa Apaladatasa tra-tasa) Indian bull r
3	37.9	AR 65	below, R.	below, Δ (ତତ୍ତ୍ଵରୁଷ୍ମା in inscr) [Pl. ix. 9]
4	37.8	AR 65	" "	" C "
5	37.8	AR 65	" "	" ω "
6	37.7	AR 6	" Δ	" Δ
7	38	AR 6	" "	" " [I.O.C.]
8	36.3	AR 65	" "	" Δ
9	37.5	AR 65	" Δ	" Δ.
10	38	AR 65	" Δ	(Δ on bull's hump)
11	37.9	AR 6	" "	" [I.O.C.]
12	16.3	AR 5	below, ΞE	[I.O.C.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(γ) <i>Bronze; square.</i>	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΠΟΛ- ΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ Apollo, laur., facing; holds in r. hand, arrow; in l., bow.	ମହାରାଜା ଅପାଲାଦାସ ତ୍ରାଦା- (<i>Māhārajasa Apaladaśa trada-</i> <i>tasa</i>). Tripod on stand, in square of dots.
13	Æ ·9			[Pl. ix. 10.]
14	Æ ·95			[I. O. C.]
15	Æ ·85			to r., Κ.
16	Æ ·85	to l., Π.		„ Π.
17	Æ ·95			„ Ρ.
18	Æ ·9			„ „ [I. O. C.]
19	Æ ·9			„ „
20	Æ ·9			„ Η.
21	Æ ·9			„ Κ. [I. O. C.]
22	Æ 1·			„ Ζ. „
23	Æ ·9			„ Μ. „
24	Æ ·75			„ „ - 11.]

No	Wt.	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverso
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΠΟΛ- ΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ Apollo, laur., facing; holds in r. hand arrow, in l., bow.	ମହାରାଜା ଅପାଲାଦାସା ତ୍ରାଦ- (Māharajasa Apaladatasa trada- tasa) Tripod on stand, in square of dots.
25	Æ 9			[I. O. C.]
26	Æ .85	to l., EI.	to l.,	
27	Æ 95	" "		" "
28	Æ 9	"		"
29	Æ 9			to r.,
30	Æ 9			"
31	Æ .8		to l.,	[I O C Pl. IX 12]
32	Æ .7			to r.,
33	Æ .7	(inser blundered)		" " [I O C.]
34	Æ .75			"
35	Æ 9	(")		" " [I O C.]
36	Æ .75		to l., "	
37	Æ .65	(")		to r.,
38	Æ .7			"
(3) Bronze; square; perhaps of Apollodotus				
		Indian bull r., in square of dots	Tripod, in square of dots.	
39	Æ .5			[I O C Pl. IX 13]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			APOLLODOTUS II., PHIOPATOR.	
			(a) Silver.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟ- ΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟ- ΤΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	ଶର୍ମିତା ପାଲାଦା- (Maharajasa tradatasa Apalada- tasa). Pallas l., holding in l. hand aegis, and with r. hurling thunderbolt.
1	128·5	AR 1·15		to l., [Pl. x. 1.]
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟ- ΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛ- ΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ Similar bust.	Similar.
2	37·2	AR ·75		to l., [Pl. x. 2.]
3	37·3	AR ·65		to l., uncertain letter; to r., [Pl. x. 3.]
4	36·1	AR ·7		to r., .
5	36·	AR ·7		" .
6	36·8	AR ·7		" .
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟ- ΤΟΥ Similar bust.	Similar.
7	35·4	AR ·65		to l., ; to r., .
8	37·8	AR ·6		[I. "O. C." Pl. x. 4.]

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			(β) Bronze, round.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ Apollo r., clad in chlamys and boots holding with both hands an arrow, a quiver at his shoulder	ରାଜାଙ୍କ ତ୍ରୀଳ ତ୍ରୀଲ (Maharajasa tridatasa Apalada tasa) Tripod
9	Æ 1.25	to l., $\frac{1}{4}$.	to l., $\frac{1}{2}$, to r., $\frac{1}{4}$.	
10	Æ 1.05	" "	" " " "	[Pl. x 5]
			(γ) Bronze, square	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ Apollo facing, clad in chlamys and boots, quiver behind shoulder, holds in l. hand, bow, in r., arrow, which rests on the ground	ରାଜାଙ୍କ ତ୍ରୀଳ ତ୍ରୀଲ (Maharajasa tridatasa Apalada tasa) Tripod.
11	Æ 1		to l., $\frac{1}{4}$, to r., $\frac{1}{4}$	[Pl. x 6]
			Same user Apollo r., clad in chlamys and boots, holds with both hands an arrow, a quiver at his shoulder	Same inser Tripod.
12	Æ 1.1		to l., $\frac{1}{4}$, to r., club (face of coin round)	[Pl. x 7]
13	Æ 9.5		mons obscure	
14	Æ 8		to l., $\frac{1}{4}$, to r., $\frac{1}{4}$. (type within square of d to)	
15	Æ 8		to r., $\frac{1}{4}$ [I O C 11' x 8]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟ- ΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛ- ΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ Apollo r., clad in chlamys and boots; holds in r. hand, arrow; in l., bow.	תְּרִבְעָה מַהֲרָגָה צְלָמָה (<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Apalada-tasa</i>). Tripod.
16	Æ .8		(type within square of fillet-pattern.)	to r., mon. (type within square of fillet-pattern).
17	Æ .8		"	"  "
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟ- ΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛ- ΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ Similar type.	תְּרִבְעָה מַהֲרָגָה צְלָמָה (<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Apalada-tasa</i>). Tripod.
18	Æ .65			to r.,  [Pl. x. 9.]
19	Æ .6			" "
			Similar type, within square of fillet-pattern.	תְּרִבְעָה מַהֲרָגָה צְלָמָה (<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Apalada-tasa</i>). Diadema.
20	Æ .6			

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverso.
11	32·7	AR·65	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Bust of the king r., diad.	ମହାରାଜା ପଲ୍ଲା ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରାଶ୍ଵର ତ୍ରାଦାତା ଧ୍ରାମିକାସା ଶ୍ରାତାସା (Māhārajasa trādatasa dhrāmikasa Stratasa). Pallas r., holding in l. hand aegis, and with r. hurling thunderbolt. to l., ॥. [Pl. xi. 1.]
12		A.E. 1·	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Bust of Apollo r., laur.; hair in queue.	ମହାରାଜା ପରାତିଖାସ ତ୍ରାଦାତା ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରାଶ୍ଵର ତ୍ରାଦାତା ପରାତିଖାସ ଶ୍ରାତାସା (Māhārajasa pratīkhaśa trādatasa Stratasa). Bow and quiver, with strap. to l., ॥. [Pl. xi. 2.]
13		A.E. ·95	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Apollo, facing; holds in r. hand, arrow; in l., bow.	ମହାରାଜା ପରାତିଖାସ ତ୍ରାଦାତା ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରାଶ୍ଵର ତ୍ରାଦାତା ପରାତିଖାସ ଶ୍ରାତାସା (Māhārajasa pratīkhaśa trādatasa Stratasa). Tripod-lebes, on stand. to l., ॥; to r., ॥. [I. O. C. Pl. xi. 3.]
14		A.E. ·9		“ ॥. [I. O. C.]
15		A.E. ·9		“ ॥.
16		A.E. ·85		“ ॥; to r., ॥ and mon. [I. O. C.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverso.
AGATHOCLEIA, WITH STRATO.				
(a) Bronze; square.				
1	Æ · 8		ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΘΕΟ- ΤΡΟΠΟΥ ΑΓΑΘΟ- ΚΛΕΙΑΣ Bust of the Queen r., helmeted.	יְהוּא בָּנֵי צָלָמָה צָלָמָה (Maharajasa tradatasa dhramikasa Stratas). Herakles seated l. on rock; holds in r. hand, club, which rests on knee (type of Euthydemus).
2	Æ · 8			to l., ⚭. [Pl. xi. 6.]
				„ „ [I. O. C.]

No	Wt.	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse.
				MENANDER.
				(a) Silver
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	Mahārājasa trādatasa Mena drāsa) Pallas l., holding in 1 hand aegis, and with r. hurling thunderbolt
1	150.9	AR 1 05		to l., Σ, to r., Η. [I.O.C.]
2	148.6	AR 1		" " " "
3	149	AR 1		" Η [Pl. xi. 7.]
4	142.7	AR 1 (king helmeted)		" " " Σ [I.O.C.]
5	149.8	AR 1 1	"	" " " " [Pl. xi. 8.]
<hr/>				
6	38.1	AR 6 (king helmeted)		to r., Ε
7	37	AR 7	"	" Η.
8	37.5	AR 7	"	" Κ
9	34.8	AR 6	"	to L, "
10	37.8	AR 65	"	to r., Η
11	35	AR 65	"	" " [Pl. xi. 9.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	ମହାରାଜା ତ୍ରାଦାସ ମେନାନ୍ଦ୍ରାସ (Mahārajasā trādatasa Menandrāsa). Pallas l., holding in l. hand aegis, and with r. hurling thunderbolt.
12	37·8	AR·7	(king helmeted).	to r., ☐.
13	37·8	AR·7	"	" "
14	39·	AR·7		[I. O. C.]
15	34·8	AR·65		to l., ☈.
16	33·6	AR·7		to r., "
17	37·6	AR·7		" ☈.
18	37·4	AR·7		" ☈.
19	38·	AR·65		" E.
20	34·1	AR·75		to l., ☐.
21	37·5	AR·65		" " ; to r., ☈.
22	36·	AR·65		" ☈.
23	37·7	AR·65		" " [I. O. C.]
24	37·3	AR·65		" ☈.
25	37·	AR·7		to r., " [Pl. xi. 10.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad	ମହାରାଜା ମେନାନ୍ଦ୍ରା (Mahārājasa Mena drasa) Pallas l, holding in 1 hand aegis, and with r hurling thunderbolt
26	36.3	AR 65		to l, } {, to r, Γ [I O C]
27	39	AR 7		" " " E
28	38.3	AR 7		" Σ, " } {
29	38	AR 75		to r, Κ
30	38.7	AR 7		" "
			Same inscr Bust of the king l, wearing aegis and thrusting with spear	Similar
31	36.6	AR 7		to l, Κ
32	37.1	AR 65		to r, Μ
33	37.3	AR 65		" Μ
34	37.8	AR 7		" Μ
35	38	AR 75		" Μ.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of the king l., wearing aegis and thrusting with spear.	ମାହାରାଜା ପଲ୍ଲସ (Māhārajasa Pallāsa trādatasa Menādrāsa). Pallas r., holding in l. hand aegis, and with r. hurling thunderbolt.
36	38·2	AR·7		to l., ♀.
37	38·	AR·7		" "
38	37·8	AR·65		" ♀.
39	37·7	AR·7		to r., ♀. [I. O. C. Pl. xi. 11.]
40	38·2	AR·65		" "
41	37·8	AR·65		to l., ♀.
42	37·9	AR·7		" ♀.
43	38·2	AR·65		" ♀.
(β) Bronze; square; with portrait.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of the king l., diad., wearing aegis and thrusting with spear.	ମାହାରାଜା ପଲ୍ଲସ (Māhārajasa Pallāsa trādatasa Menādrāsa). Pallas r., holding in l. hand aegis, and with r. hurling thunderbolt.
44		AE·85		to r., ♀.
45		AE·8		" "
46		AE·9		" ♀. [I. O. C. Pl. xi. 12.]

No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(γ) Bronze, square, with head of Pallas ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of Pallas r, wearing crested helmet.	ମହାରାଜା ରତ୍ନକର୍ଣ୍ଣ (Mahārāja ratnacarṇa) tradatasa Mera drasa) Horse r, prancing below, ଶି .
47	Æ 11		Similar.	Same inscr. Nike r, holds wreath and palm.
48	Æ 9			to r, କ [I.O.C.]
49	Æ 8			" ଦ [I.O.C. Pl. xi 13]
50	Æ 75			" କୁ .
51	Æ 85			" ଶି .
52	Æ 7			" "
53	Æ 8			" ମି
54	Æ 7			" "
55	Æ 8			" କୁ
			Similar	Same inscr. Nike l, holds wreath and palm
56	Æ 75		to l, ଶି , to r, B.	[I.O.C.]
57	A. 8		" ଦ , " "	[Pl. xii 1]
58	Æ 75		" B.	[I.O.C.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverso.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of Pallas r., wearing crested helmet.	תְּלַבֵּן צָבָא (Māhārajasa trādatasa Menadrāsa). Round buckler; Gorgon-head in the midst.
59	A.E. ·85			below, מ. [Pl. XII. 2.]
60	A.E. ·85			„ מ. „
61	A.E. ·85			to l., מ. „
62	A.E. ·9			„ „ [I. O. C. Pl. XII. 3.]
<hr/>				
		Similar.		Same inscr. Owl r.
63	A.E. ·8			to r., מ. [I. O. C. Pl. XII. 4.]
<hr/>				
(δ) Bronze; square; Apolline types.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Ox-head, facing.	תְּלַבֵּן צָבָא (Māhārajasa trādatasa Menadrāsa). Tripod-lebes.
64	A.E. ·9			to l., פ. „
65	A.E. ·9			„ „
66	A.E. ·9			„ כ. ; to r., מ. [Pl. XII. 5.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
(ε) Bronze; square; Herakleian types				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Elephant's head r, bell round neck	ג.ל.ס.ש.צ.ר.ב.ל. ~ (Māhārajas trādatasa Menadrāsa) Club upwards
67	ΑΣ·65			to l, ☩, to r, Α.
68	ΑΣ 55			" " " " [Pl. XII 6]
69	ΑΣ 6			" Α, " ☣.
70	ΑΣ 6			" " " " [I.O.C.]
71	ΑΣ 55	below, Α.		to r, ☰
72	ΑΣ 55	" o		" ☣
(ζ) Bronze, square; type, wheel				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Wheel.	ג.ל.ס.ש.צ.ר.ב.ל. ~ (Māhārajas trādatasa Menadrāsa) Palm
73	ΑΣ 5			to r, mon [I.O.C. Pl. XII 7.]
(η) Bronze, square, with title δικαιούμενος				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥΜΕΝΟΥ Pallas l, bell paternal and elephant, against which leaves sh. II	ג.ל.ס.ש.צ.ה.ψ.צ.ת.ב.ל. ~ (Māhāraja, i.e. dīkaiosu Menadrāsa) Māhāraja Dīkaiosu ~ L
74	Α. 85			below, ☣.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
EPANDER.				
(a) Bronze.				
1	AE ·9		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΕΠΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike advancing r.; holds wreath and palm.	፩. ዘለን ጉዳይ ስርዱ ~ (Māharajasa jayadharasa Epa-drāsa). Indian bull r. below, ⚭ R. [I. O. C. Pl. XII 8.]
DIONYSIUS.				
(a) Silver.				
1	38·	AR ·7	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	፩. ዘለን ጉዳይ ስርዱ ~ (Maharajasa tradatasa Dianisiyasa). Pallas l.; holding in l. hand, aegis; and with r., hurling thunderbolt. to r., ⚭. [I. O. C. Pl. XII. 9.]
(β) Bronze.				
2	AE ·85		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ Apollor., clad in chlamys and boots; holds in both hands an arrow; a quiver at his back.	፩. ዘለን ጉዳይ ስርዱ ~ (Maharajasa tradatasa Dianisiyasa). Tripod. to l., ⚭; to r., ⚮. [I. O. C.]
3	AE ·8			mons. obscure.

No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
ZOILUS				
(a) Silver, with title δικαῖος				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΙΩΙΛΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad	ଜୋଇଲୁ ଧର୍ମାଚାରୀ (Maharajasa dhramikava Jloī lasa) Herakles facing, crowned with ivy, holds in r hand, wreath, in l, club and lion's skin
1	37.4	AR 7		to l, ψ [Pl xii 10]
2	38.5	AR 65		" ψ [I O C]
(β) Silver, with title σωτῆρ				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΙΩΙΛΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad	ଜୋଇଲୁ ପାଲାତ୍ମକୁ (Maharajasa tra tasa Jhoilasa) Pallas L, holding in l hand, aegis, and with r, hurling thunderbolt
3	34.8	AR 65		to l, ȝ, to r, ȝ [I O C II xii 11]
4	37.4	AR 65	Z in inscr	" ȝ, " [I O C]
5	37.6	AR 8	"	" ȝ, " "
6	36.6	AR 6	"	" ȝ, " ସଂ
7	34.4	AR 7	"	" " ~
8	39.	AR 7	"	" ସଂ [I O C]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(γ) Bronze; round.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΙΩΙΛΟΥ Apollo r., clad in chlamys and boots; holds in both hands an arrow; a quiver at his back; in field l., small elephant.	ମହାରାଜା ତ୍ରଦାତା ଯୋଇଲାସା (Maharajasa tradatasa Jhoilasa). Tripod.
9	Æ 1·25			to l., ୪ ; to r., ୭ . [Pl. XII. 12.]
10	Æ .75		Elephant r.	Similar.
				to l., ୭ ; to r., ୭ . (double-struck).
			(δ) Bronze; square.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΙΩΙΛΟΥ Apollo r., clad in chlamys and boots; holds in both hands an arrow; a quiver at his back.	ମହାରାଜା ତ୍ରଦାତା ଯୋଇଲାସା (Maharajasa tradatasa Jhoilasa). Tripod.
11	Æ 1·		to l., ୪ .	to l., ୪ ; to r., ୭ . [Pl. XII. 13.]

No	Wt	Metal Size.	Obverse	Reverse
APOLLOPHANES				
(a) Silver				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΦΑ- ΝΟΥ (sic) Bust of the king r, helmeted, diadem tied round the helmet.	ରାଜ୍ୟକାଳୀଙ୍ଗାମୁ (Mahamjasa ରାଜତପାତ୍ର) tra la'asti <i>Apulaphanasa</i>) Pallus l; hold- ing in l hand, aegis, and with r. hurling thunderbolt.
1	36.3	AR.65		to l, ✘, to r, ⚧. [Pl. XIII 1]
2	37.8	AR.65		" " " " [I.O.C.]
ARTEMIDORUS				
(a) Bronze, square				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙ- ΚΗ[ΤΟΥΑΡ]ΤΕΜΙ- ΔΩΡΟΥ Artemis, facing, holds in l, bow, and with r, draws arrow from quiver at her back	ରାଜ୍ୟକାଳୀଙ୍ଗାମୁ ରାଜତପାତ୍ର (Mahamjasa <i>apalihatasa Artemi rao</i>). Humped bull r
1		A.8		below, ⚧ [Pl. XIII. 2]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
ANTIMACHUS II., NICEPHORUS.				
(α) Silver.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ Nike l.; holds palm and wreath.	ମହାରାଜା ଜୟଧରାସା ଅନ୍ତିମକ୍ଷାସା (Māhārajasa jayadharasa Amtimākhasa). The king, wearing causia, diadem, and chlamys, on horseback r.
1	37·6	AR·65	to l., ♣.	[Pl. XIII. 3.]
2	37·5	AR·65	„ „	
3	37·8	AR·65	„ ♠.	
4	38·4	AR·7	„ „	[I. O. C.]
5	37·8	AR·7	„ ♣.	
6	37·5	AR·6	„ „	
7	37·8	AR·65	„ „	[I. O. C.]
8	38·3	AR·65	„ ♣.	
9	36·7	AR·7	„ „	
(β) Bronze; square.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ Aegis: in the midst, Gorgon-head.	ମହାରାଜା ଜୟଧରାସା ଅନ୍ତିମକ୍ଷାସା (Māhārajasa jayadharasa Amtimākhasa). Wreath and palm.
10		Æ·8	below, ♠.	[Pl. XIII. 4.]

No	Wt	Metal S ze	Obverse	Reverse
PHILOXENUS				
(a) Silver, round				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗ ΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad	Ἄλεψιστος ἤρας Ἄραβας (Maharajasa apadhatasa Philoxenasa) King helmeted and diad, on horseback r, horse prancing
1	151.4	AR 1.05		below, ☩ (for Η in inscr)
2	150.8	AR 1.2		„ ☩. [Pl. XIII 5]
3	149	AR 1.05	(king helmeted)	„ ☩ [Pl. XIII 6]
(β) Silver, square				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗ ΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad.	Ἄλεψιστος ἤρας Ἄραβας (Maharajasa apadhatasa Philoxenasa) King helmeted and diad, on horseback r, horse prancing
4	36.8	AR 6.5		below, ☩ [I.O.C. Pl. XIII 7]
5	33.3	AR 6.5		„ ☩ [I.O.C.]
6	35	AR 7		„ ☩
7	27.3	AR 6	(king helmeted)	„ ☰ [I.O.C. Pl. XIII 8]
8	25	AR 7	"	„ ☩ (late!)
9	26	AR 6	"	„ ☩ " [I.O.C.]

* Sometimes *lu* for *lo*

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(γ) <i>Bronze; square.</i>	
10	Æ ·8		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗ- ΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ Sun-god, facing, radiate, clad in chiton, himation, and boots ; holds in l. hand long sceptre ; r. extended.	Ἄντικης Άντικης (Māhārajas apadīhatasa Phila*sīnasa). Nike r.; holds wreath and palm. to r., ☰. [Pl. XIII. 9.]
11	Æ ·85	to l., ☱.		Same inscr. Indian bull r. below, Σ.
12	Æ ·8	" "		" "
13	Æ ·8	" ☰.		" Τ. [I. O. C. Pl. XIII. 10.]
14	Æ ·8	" "		[I. O. C.]
15	Æ ·8	" "		
16	Æ ·9	" mon.		" ☢. "
17	Æ ·8	" ☐.		" Σ. "

* Sometimes *lu* for *la*.

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
1	Æ 8		<p style="text-align: center;">NICIAS.</p> <p>(a) <i>Bronze; square</i></p> <p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- (or ΤΛΥ~υ) Τζ~ב~ס ΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΙΟΥ Head of the king r, diad.</p>	<p>צְבָאַתְּ[f] צְבָאַתְּ[f]</p> <p>(Maharajasa or Maharayasa tra- datasa Nikiasa) King, diad and wearing chlamys, on horseback r, horse prancing</p> <p>[Pl. XIII. 11.]</p>
2	Æ 9		<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- Τζְבָאַתְּ[f] צְבָאַתְּ[f] ΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΙΟΥ (Maharajasa tra- datasa Nikiasa) Similar head.</p>	<p>Dolphin twined round anchor.</p> <p>[Pl. XIII. 12.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
HIPPOSTRATUS.				
(a) Silver; type, City.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	Maharajasa ዳላታሳ ስምዕስ ተራሱት አድራሻ (Maharajasa tradatasa Hipastrata). City l., wearing modius; holds in l. hand, cornucopiae; r. advanced.
1	146.	AR 1·1		to l., ⌂; to r., ⌃. [Pl. XIV. 1.]
2	147·7	AR 1·15		“ “ “ ”
(β) Silver; type, King on horseback.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	Maharajasa tradatasa mahātasa jayamtasa Hipastrata. King, diad. and helmeted, wearing chlamys, on horseback r.; horse prancing.
3	139·5	AR 1·2		below, ⌂.
4	147·	AR 1·1		to l., ⌂; to r., ⌂; below, ⌁. [Pl. XIV. 2.]
5	144·	AR 1·05		“ “ “ ” ⌃. [I. O. C.]
6	34·6	AR ·75		to l., ⌂; to r., ⌂; below, ⌃. [Pl. XIV. 3.]
			Similar.	Similar, horse walking.
7	143·2	AR 1·1		to l., ⌂; to r., ⌂; below, ⌁. [Pl. XIV. 4.]
8	144·8	AR 1·05		“ “ “ ” ”
9	143·	AR 1·1		“ “ “ ” ⌁. [I. O. C.]

No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
10	143	AR 15	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ-ΡΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	צַלְעָה צִדְקָה צַלְעָה צִדְקָה (Maharayasa tradatasa jayamtasa Hipastratasa) King, diad. and helmeted, wearing chlamys, on horseback r., horse prancing. below, ☐. [I O C. Pl. xiv 5.]
11	Æ 1.05		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ-ΡΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ Triton, facing, his body ending in fish's tails, holds dolphin and rudder.	(γ) Bronze, square צַלְעָה צִדְקָה צַלְעָה (Maharayasa tradatasa Hipastratasa) City l., turreted, holds in l. hand, palm, r advanced to l., ☒; to r., ☐.
12	Æ 1			" " "
13	Æ 1.			" " " [I. O. C. Pl. xiv. 6]
14	Æ 9		Same inscr. Apollo r., clad in chlamys, holds arrow in both hands, quiver at shoulder	Same inscr. Tripod. Same inscr. Pallas, hel- meted, seated l. on throne, holds in r., taenia, in l., spear to l., ☒, to r., ☐. [Pl. xiv. 7.]
15	Æ .85			צַלְעָה צִדְקָה צַלְעָה צִדְקָה (Maharayasa tradatasa jayamtasa Hipastratasa) Horse l., in square or fillet-pattern to l., ☐.
16	Æ 8			" " [I. O. C. Pl. xiv 8]
17	Æ .85			" "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
AMYNTAS.				
(a) Silver; type, Pallas.				
1	127·2	AR 1·	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad., helmeted.	ର୍ଜ୍ୟାଜ ଜ୍ୟାଧରାସ ଅମ୍ଯନ୍ତା (<i>Māhārajasa jayadharasa Ami-tasa</i>). Pallas l.; holding in l. hand, aegis; and with r. hurling thunderbolt. to l., ☐. [Pl. xiv. 9.]
(β) Silver; type, Zeus.				
2	33·4	AR ·65	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	ର୍ଜ୍ୟାଜ ଜ୍ୟାଧରାସ ଅମ୍ଯନ୍ତା (<i>Māhārajusa jayadharasa Ami-tasa</i>). Zeus seated l. on throne; in r. hand, Nike; in l., palm and sceptre. to l., ☐.
3	36·2	AR ·65		to r., „ [I. O. C. Pl. xiv. 10.]
(γ) Bronze; square.				
4		Æ ·8	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ Bearded bust r., radiate, in Phrygian cap; sceptre over shoulder.	ର୍ଜ୍ୟାଜ ଜ୍ୟାଧରାସ ଅମ୍ଯନ୍ତା (<i>Māhārajasa jayadharasa Ami-tasa</i>). Pallas standing l., her r. hand advanced; in her l., spear and shield. to l., ☐.
5		Æ ·8		„ ☐. [I. O. C. Pl. xiv. 11.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
HERMAEUS				
(a) Silver				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad	יְהָרָמָאֵת בֶּן־יְהָוָה (Mahārājasa tradatasa Herama yasa) Zeus, laur, seated l on throne with back, his r hand advanced, in his l, sceptre
1	150.7	AR 1		tor, ♀ [I O C Pl. xv 1]
2	148.6	AR 1		" ♂
3	144.1	AR 1		" ♂
4	143.3	AR 1		" ♂ [I O C Pl. xv 2]
<hr/>				
5	35.4	AR 65		tor, ♂
6	34.7	AR 65		" " [I O C]
7	33.8	AR 65		" ♂.
8	33	AR 65		" " "
9	36	AR 65		" ♂.
10	36	AR 7		" ♂.
11	36.5	AR 65		, ♂ [Pl. xv 3]
12	36.3	AR 7		" ♂. [I O C]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	אַלְמָרָגְּזָבְּלָזְּ (<i>Māñārajasa tradatasa Herama-yasa</i>). Zeus, laur., seated l. on throne with back; his r. hand advanced; in his l. sceptre.
13	32·8	<i>AR</i> ·65		to r., Μ .
14	34·5	<i>AR</i> ·6		„ „ [I. O. C.]
15	37·3	<i>AR</i> ·65		to l., ⊗ .
16	35·	<i>AR</i> ·65		„ Μ ; to r., Δ . [I. O. C.]
17	36·3	<i>AR</i> ·6		„ „ „ „
18	37·5	<i>AR</i> ·6		„ ⊕ .
19	50·	<i>AR</i> ·7 (plated)		„ „
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ Similar type.	Similar.
20	140·6	<i>AR</i> 1·1		to l., ⊕ ; to r., ⊗ ς . [Pl. xv. 4.]
21	144·6	<i>AR</i> 1·		„ ⊕ ; „ υ .
22	34·9	<i>AR</i> ·65		to l., ⊗ ; to r., ⊗ .
23	29·4	<i>AR</i> ·65		„ ⊗ .
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad. and helmeted.	Similar.
24	37·7	<i>AR</i> ·65		to l., ⊕ .

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(β) Bronze; round; with portrait.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ-ΡΩΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	יְהוָה בֶּן־צָבָא (Maharajasa tradatasa Herama-yasa). Zeus, laur., seated l. on throne with back; his r. hand advanced; in his l. sceptre.
25	$\text{Æ} \cdot 95$			to l., ☩; to r., Z.
26	$\text{Æ} 1 \cdot$		" "	" uncertain Indian letter. [I. O. C. Pl. xv. 6.]
27	$\text{Æ} \cdot 95$		" "	" uncertain Indian letter.
28	$\text{Æ} \cdot 85$		" "	" Ψ. [I. O. C.]
29	$\text{Æ} \cdot 95$		" "	" uncertain Indian letter.
30	$\text{Æ} \cdot 9$		" "	" Ψ. [I. O. C.]
31	$\text{Æ} \cdot 95$		" "	" Ψ.
32	$\text{Æ} 1 \cdot 05$		" "	" "
33	$\text{Æ} 1 \cdot$		" "	" H.
34	$\text{Æ} \cdot 95$		" "	" "
35	$\text{Æ} \cdot 95$		" "	" Ψ.
36	$\text{Æ} 1 \cdot$		" "	" G. [I. O. C.]
37	$\text{Æ} \cdot 95$		" ☩; "	" ~.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size..	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΩΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	צָלָעַת בְּרַכְתִּים (Maharajasa tradatasa Herama-yasa). Zeus, laur., seated l. on throne with back; his r. hand advanced; in his l. sceptre.
38	Æ ·9			to l., ☒ ; to r., ㄱ. [I. O. C.]
39	Æ ·9			" " " ㄱ.
40	Æ ·9			" " " ㄱ. "
41	Æ ·6			to l., ☒ ; to r., ♀.
42	Æ ·6			" " " ㄱ. [I. O. C.]
43	Æ ·7			" " " ㄱ. [Pl. xv. 7.]
44	Æ ·6			" ☒ ; " ㄱ. [I. O. C.]
(γ) Bronze; round; ΣΝ inserted after Σ[Ω]ΤΗΡΟΣ.*				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΤΗ- ΡΩΣ ΣΝ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	צָלָעַת צָלָעַת צָלָעַת (Maharajasa mahatasa Herama-yasa). Type as last, degraded.
45	Æ ·8			to l., (?) ; to r., ☒ .
46	Æ ·7			" ㄱ "
47	Æ ·8			" " "
48	Æ ·75		Similar.	" " "
				Inscr. various. Nike l.; holds wreath and palm.
49	Æ ·65			inscr. צָלָעַת צָלָעַת to r., ☒ .
50	Æ ·6	(obscure).		" צָלָעַת צָלָעַת. to l., ㄱ ; to r., ☒ .

* Other coins with the same obverse inscription and type, but bearing on the reverse the name of Kadphises and the type of Herakles, are described among the coins of Kadphises I., *infra*.

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			(δ) Bronze, square; without portrait.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ Bearded male bust r, radiate, wearing Phrygian cap	ଚଲୁତ୍ସର୍ବଜୀବିନ୍ଦୁ. ~ (Mahārajasa tradalasa Heramayasa). Horse r, trotting.
51	AE 8			below, ♪
52	AE 75			" "
53	AE 75			" ♦ [I. O. C.]
54	AE 75			" "
55	AE 75			" " [I. O. C. Pl. xv. 8]

HERMAEUS AND CALLIOPE.

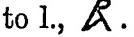
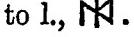
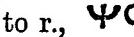
(a) Silver.

			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΟΠΗΣ Busts jugate r of the King and Queen, both diad	ଚଲୁତ୍ସର୍ବଜୀବିନ୍ଦୁ ଲହଲାହି (Maharajasa tradatasa Heramayasa Kaliyapaya) King, helmeted and diad, r on horseback; horse prancing, bow and lance on his back.
1	36.2	AR .65		below, ♪. [PL xv. 9]
2	33.2	AR .6		" " [I. O. C. Pl. xv 10]

153430

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
RANJABALA.				
(a) Silver.				
1	38·	AR·55	BACΙΛΕΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕ- ΩC CΩΤΗΡΟC PAΙY Bust of the king r., diad.	Ἄργος Λαζητή (Apratihata- Ἄργος Λαζητή chakrasa chhatrapasa Rajabulasa). Pallas l.; holding in l. hand aegis, and with r., hurling thunderbolt. to l., ♀; to r., ♂. [Pl. xv. 11.]
2	36·8	AR·55	Blundered inscr. Same type.	Ἄργος Λαζητή (Chha- trapasa Apra ... chakrasa Rajabulasa). Same type.
3	36·6	AR·55	(both sides blundered).	" " " "
4	36·4	AR·55	(inscr. BA MO- CΩΤΗΡΟC PA).	" " " "
5	36·	AR·55		" " (name, Ἀργάλαζη Ramja- bulasa).
6	30·8	AR·55		" ~; " Λ E.
7	35·7	AR·5		" ♀; " □. (Inscr. . . Λαζητή mahachhatrapasa, &c.)
8	35·8	AR·5		" ~; " Ι. "

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
MAUES				
(a) Bronze, round, Greek legend only				
			Head of elephant r, bell round neck	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΑΥΟΥ Caduceus
1	Æ 1 15			to l, Η [I O C Pl. xvi 1]
2	Æ 1 15			, "
(β) Silver, type, Zeus				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΜΑΥΟΥ Zeus stand ing l, clad in himation, r hand extended, in L, long sceptre	רַגְדָּרְצָס (Rajad- רַגְדָּס rajasa mahatasa Moasa) Nike r, holds wreath and palm bound with fillet
3	151	AR 1 15		to r, ♀. [Pl. xvi 2]
(γ) Bronze, round, type, King on horseback				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑ[ΛΟΥ] [ΜΑΥΟΥ!] King r on horseback, whip over shoulder, lance couched.	רַגְדָּרְצָס רַגְדָּס (Rajadirajasa mahatasa Moasa) Female figure, facing, diadem, holds in r hand, patena, containing offer- ings, l. rests on wheel, on head, turreted crown (Tjche)
4	Æ 1 2	to r, ♀.		to l, ψς [Pl. xvi 3]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(δ) Bronze; round; other types.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΜΑΥΟΥ Artemis running r., radiate, with veil floating round her head; clad in short chiton and boots.	ರಜಾ ಮಹಾತಸ ರಜಾ ರಾಜಾ ಮಹಾತಸ Moasa). Indian humped bull l.
5	Æ 1.			to l.,  [Pl. xvi. 4.]
6	Æ 1.			“ ”
7	Æ 1.			“  .
<hr/>				
		Same inscr. Herakles,	Same inscr. Maneless lion l.	
		facing; holds in l., club and lion's skin.		
8	Æ 1.05			to l.,  [Pl. xvi. 5.]
<hr/>				
(ε) Bronze; square; type, King on horseback.				
		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΜΑΥΟΥ King r. on horseback; whip over shoulder; r. hand ad- vanced.	ರಜಾ ಮಹಾತಸ ರಜಾ ರಾಜಾ ಮಹಾತಸ Moasa). Pallas r., her garment flying; holds in l. hand, spear and shield; r. extended; before her, altar.	
9	Æ .9			to r.,  [Pl. xvi. 6.]
<hr/>				
		Same inscr. King r. on horseback; whip over shoulder; lance couched.	Same inscr. Nike l.; holds wreath and palm.	
10	Æ 1.			to l.,  [Pl. xvi. 7.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			(?) Bronze, square, other types.	
11	A 95		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ MAYOY Draped female figure facing, holds sceptre transversely, on her head, crescent, and on either side, star	רַגְדִּירָגָס מָהָתָסָה מֹאָסָה <i>(Rajadirajasa mahatasa Moasa)</i> Nike l., holds wreath and palm to l., A . [PI xvi 8]
12	A 1		Same inscr Zeus, laur, seated l on throne, holds in l hand sceptre, r extended towards small winged female figure, who seems to be an embodiment of the thunderbolt	Same inscr Female figure, facing wearing turreted crown and holding long sceptre, holds out in r hand her veil (Tyche) to l., A . [PL xvi. 9]
13	A 9			" "
14	A 11		Same inscr Zeus, seated l on throne, holds in r hand Nike, who carries wreath and palm, before him forepart of elephant r, with trunk raised	Same inscr Herakles, facing, holds in l hand, club and lion's skin, with r, crowns himself! " "
15	A 95		Same inscr Poseidon l, clad in himation, r hand on hip, in l, trident, r foot placed on shoulder of a river-god	Same inscr Female figure clad in chiton and himation facing, stands between two vinos (Maenad!) to l., A . [I O C Pl. xvii 1]
16	A 9		(Poseidon raises r hand), to r, H	[I O C]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
17	$\text{AE} \cdot 9$		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΜΑΥΟΥ Poseidon striding l., hurling thunderbolt to r., and holding in left hand aplus- tre; beside him, river- god, leaping up.	ರಜಾ ರಾಜಾ ಮಹಾತಸಾ ಮೋಸಾ <i>(Rajadirajasa mahātasa Moasa).</i> Female figure, clad in chiton and himation, facing ; stands between two vines. (Maenad ?).
18	$\text{AE} 1 \cdot 1$		Same inscr. Male figure l., chlamys flying behind ; holds club and trident.	Same inscr. Female figure r., peplos flying ; holds long fillet.
19	$\text{AE} 1 \cdot 05$		to l.,	to r., [I. O. C. Pl. xvii. 3.]
20	$\text{AE} \cdot 9$		Same inscr. Female figure l. ; r. hand advanced ; in l., cornucopiae. (Tyche ?).	Same inscr. Male figure, facing ; clad in himation ; r. hand on hip ; wears petasus. (Hermes ?). to l., [Pl. xvii. 4.]
21	$\text{AE} \cdot 9$		Same inscr. Elephant running r., holds in trunk, wreath : in square of fillet-pattern.	Same inscr. King, facing, seated cross-legged on cushion ; sword on his knees : in square of fillet-pattern. to r., [Pl. xvii. 5.]
22	$\text{AE} \cdot 9$			" "
23	$\text{AE} \cdot 9$			" .
24	$\text{AE} \cdot 85$			" "
25	$\text{AE} 1 \cdot 05$		Similar.	Same inscr. Indian humped bull r. to r., [Pl. xvii. 6.]

No	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΑΥΟΥ Apollo L, holds in r hand arrow, in l, bow	ማን ጽጋለሁ (Maharayasa Moasa) Tripod, in square of dots
26	Æ 6	to L, M.		[Pl xvii 7.]
27	Æ 55	„ M		—
			Same inscr	Horse r,
			trotting	Same inscr
28	Æ 8			Bow in case to l, M.
				—
				—

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
A Z E S .				
(a) Silver; type, Zeus.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ The king r., on horseback; holds lance, couched.	צָרָבְּנָה לְפָרָץ צָרָבְּנָה (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa). Zeus l., radiate; r. hand advanced; in l., long sceptre.
1	146·5	AR 1·1	below,  .	to l.,  ; to r.,  . [Pl. xvii. 8.]
			Similar.	Same inscr. Zeus, facing, laur.; holds winged thunderbolt and long sceptre.
2	145·7	AR 1·15		to l.,  ; to r.,  . [I. O. C. Pl. xvii. 9.]
3	150·3	AR 1·05		" " " "
4	140·6	AR 1·1	below,  .	"  ; "  . [I. O. C.]
5	35·5	AR ·65		to l.,  ; to r.,  . [I. O. C. Pl. xvii. 10.]
			Similar.	Same inscr. Zeus, facing, laur.; hurls with r., thunderbolt; and holds in l., long sceptre.
6	37·9	AR ·7	below,  .	to l.,  ; to r.,  . [Pl. xvii. 11.]
7	35·	AR ·65	" "	" " " "

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ The king r, on horseback, holds whip	Ἄλλων Ἀγάπηντον Ἄλλο (Maharajasa rayarajasa mahātasa Ayasa) Zeus l., holds in r hand, wreath bearing Nike, in l., long sceptre
8	128	AR 95	below, Η	to l, ☩, to r, Λ
9	146	7 AR 11	to r, Η	" " "
10	140	AR 11	" Φ	" " " Β. Λ
11	136	8 AR 1	" Φ.	" " " [I O C Pl xvii 12]
12	142	3 AR 95	" Η	" " " "
13	149	AR 11	" Κ	" " " "
14	136	AR 9	" Ψ	" ☩, " Β.
15	150	4 AR 9	" Τι	" " " " [I O C]
16	128	7 AR 95	" Ξ	" ☩, " Β Ζ "
17	148	7 AR 95	" Η	" " " Κ
18	149	AR 9	" Ψ.	" Α, " Β Τι
19	147	7 AR 95	" Κ	" " " " [I O C]
20	147	AR 95	, Η	" ☩, " mon Ζ "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ The king r., on horseback ; holds whip.	Ἄλλος Κατάλογος Ἄλλα (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa). Zeus l.; holds in r. hand, wreath-bearing Nike ; in l., long sceptre.
21	32.9	AR·6	to r., ψ.	to l., ψ; to r., ζ.
22	28.5	AR·6	" "	" " " "
23	33.3	AR·55	" ω.	" ρ; " ζ.
24	34.8	AR·6	" ζ.	" " " [I. O. C. Pl. xvii. 13.]
25	30.	AR·6	" ψ. (inverted).	" ψ; " "
26	36.5	AR·6	" ζ.	" " " "
27	37.	AR·6	" "	" " " "
28	35.6	AR·6	" Τ.	" " " η Ζ. [I. O. C.]
29	36.8	AR·6	" Ψ.	" " " Φ.
30	33.5	AR·55	" ζ.	" ψ; " uncertain letter.
31	27.4	AR·6	" Η.	" " " Ψ. [I. O. C.]
32	33.9	AR·6	" ζ.	" Σ; " ψ Ζ.
33	34.	AR 65	" Τ.	" ρ; " mon. Ζ.
34	30.5	AR·6	" "	" " " " " [I. O. C.]

No	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ The king r, on horseback; holds whip.	Ἄλλων Κράτερος Ἄλλ (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa) Zeus I; holds in r hand, wreath bearing Nike; in l, long sceptre
35	31·	AR 65	to r, Ψ.	to l, ☩; to r, ☩ Λ.
36	36·4	AR 6	" Ψ.	" " " "
37	36·2	AR 6	" Ζ.	" " " Ζ.
38	37·2	AR 6	" Κ.	" " " Α Ζ.
39	32·9	AR 6	" Ζ.	" " " "
40	35·8	AR 6	" Ψ.	" " " Ο "
41	30·2	AR 5	" Ζ.	" " " " Ζ. [I.O.C]
42	31·	AR 55	" Η.	" " " Δ. Ζ.
43	33	AR 6	" Η.	" " " Β Ζ.
44	28·7	AR 6	" Ψ.	" " " " "
45	22·6	AR 6	" Ή.	" " " " "
46	35·3	AR 6	" Ζ.	" " " " Ζ.
47	35·2	AR 6	" Η.	" " " " Ζ.
48	37·2	AR 6	" Η.	" " " " [I.O.C]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ The king r., on horseback; holds whip.	צָבָא מֶלֶךְ־ צָבָא (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa). Zeus l.; holds in r. hand, wreath-bearing Nike; in l., long sceptre.
49	32·	AR .55	to r., ⌂.	to l., ☩; to r., ⌂.
50	34·8	AR .55	„ ψ.	„ „ „ ⌂.
51	35·5	AR .55	„ uncertain letter.	„ „ „ ⌂.
52	34·3	AR .55	„ „	„ „ „ „
53	27·5	AR .6	„ ⌂.	„ „ „ ⌂. [I. O. C.]
54	32·	AR .6	„ ⌂ ⌂.	„ „ „ „ „
[Most of the above coins are of base metal and very rude execution. In nos. 16 and 46 the inscr. reads <i>rajadirajasa</i>].				
(β) Silver; type, Poseidon.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King r., on horseback; holds whip.	צָבָא מֶלֶךְ־ צָבָא (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa). Po- seidon r.; holds in l. hand, trident.
55	138·	AR .95	to r., ⌂.	to l., ☩; to r., ⌂. [Pl. xviii. 1.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			(γ) Silver, type, Pallas.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King r., on horseback, holds lance, couched.	ରାଜାରାସା ମହାତ୍ତ୍ସା ଆସା ୨୪ (<i>Maharayasa mahatasa Ayasa</i>) Pal las l., in raised r hand, thunder bolt, l holds shield
56	145.8	AR 95	to r, ଶ	to l, ଖ , to r, ତ [Pl xviii 2]
57	132.6	AR 1 (plated)	in ex, ଯ	" " " "
58	145.5	AR 1.05	to r, କ	" " " ଖ .
59	145.5	AR 95		" " " "
60	139.8	AR 1	" ୟ	" " " "
61	147	AR 1	" ଶ	" " " " [I.O.C.]
62	32.8	AR 65	to r, କ	to l, ଖ , to r, ଖ
63	29.6	AR 7	" ୟ	" " " " [Pl xviii 3]
64	37.5	AR 65	" ଯ	" " " "
65	35	AR 6	" ୟ	" " " "
66	36.5	AR 7	" ଶ	" " " "
67	35	AR 7	" "	" " " "
68	36.7	AR 65	" ଅ	" " " ତ .
69	34.1	AR 6	" "	" " " " [I.O.C.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛ Υ ΑΖΟΥ King r., on horseback; holds whip.	אַלְכָזֶר צְלָצֶל יָהּוּ (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa). Pala- las, facing; holds in l. hand, spear and shield; with r., crowns herself.
70	138·5	AR 1·	to r., ⌂.	to l., ⌂; to r., ☐. [Pl. xviii. 4.]
71	35·	AR ·6	to r., ⌂.	to l., ⌂; to r., ⌂.
72	34·5	AR ·65	„ „	„ „ „ „ [Pl. xviii. 5.]
73	38·	AR ·65	„ ⌂.	„ „ „ „
74	38·	AR ·65	„ ⌂.	„ „ „ „
75	36·4	AR ·6	„ ⌂.	„ „ „ „
76	36·	AR ·65	„ ⌂.	„ „ „ ☐.
77	39·	AR ·65	„ „	„ „ „ „
78	37·6	AR ·65	„ ⌂.	„ „ „ „
79	38·7	AR ·65	„ „	„ „ „ „
80	36·9	AR ·6	„ ⌂.	„ „ „ „
81	36·3	AR ·65	„ „	„ „ „ „
82	34·5	AR ·65	„ ⌂.	„ „ „ „ [I. O. C.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King r, on horseback, holds whip	Ἄλλως ἡγεμόνας Αζάλως Άλλα (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa) Pal las, facing, holds in l. hand, spear and shield, with r, crowns herself
83	30.6	AR 55	to r, letter	to l,  , to r,  .
84	35.3	AR 65	" Ζ	" Ζ, " Α
85	33.6	AR 65	" "	" " " "
86	36.8	AR 65	" Ψ	" " " "
			Similar.	Same inscr. Pallas, standing L, r hand advanced, in l. shield
87	34.1	AR 7	to r, Ζ	to l, Ζ, to r, Α
88	36.6	AR 6	" Ζ.	" " " Α. [Pl xviii 6]
			Similar	Same inscr. Pallas, facing, holds in r hand, spear, shield slung over back
89	33.6	AR 6	to r, Ζ.	to l,  , to r,  . [Pl xviii 7]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΩV King r., on horseback; holds whip.	צָלָבְּ רַכְבָּצָרְצָבָע צָלָבְּ (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa). Pala- las r.; her r. hand advanced; in her l., spear and shield.
90	144·8	AR ·95	to r., ⚭.	to l., ⚪; to r., ⚫. [Pl. xviii. 8.]
91	146·7	AR ·95	„ ⚮.	„ ⚧; „ ⚨. (inscr. rajadirajasa).
92	140·5	AR ·95	„ ⚯.	„ ⚧; „ ⚩.
93	146·7	AR ·95	„ „	„ „ ⚪. (inscr. rajadirajasa).
94	130·5	AR 1·	„ ⚯.	„ ⚫ ⚧; „ ⚩.
95	123·8	AR 1·05	„ ⚯.	„ ⚧; „ ⚩.
96	140·2	AR 1·	„ ⚯.	„ ⚪ ⚯; „ ⚧. [I. O. C.] (inscr. rajadirajasa).
97	147·8	AR ·95	„ ⚯.	„ „ ⚭; „ ⚩. [I. O. C.]
98	143·5	AR ·95	„ ⚯.	„ „ „ „ „ „
99	142·8	AR ·95	„ ⚯.	„ „ „ „ „ „
100	147·3	AR ·95	„ ⚯; below, uncertain letter.	„ ⚯; „ ⚩. (inscr. rajadirajasa).
101	147·	AR ·95	„ „	„ „ „ „ „ „
102	152·9	AR ·9	„ „	„ „ „ „ „ „
103	141·4	AR ·85	„ ⚯.	„ „ ⚯; „ „ „
104	118·7	AR ·9	„ ⚯.	„ „ „ „ „ „

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΩΥ King r, on horseback, holds whip	אֶלְעָזָר רַגְצָרָזָר לְמַהֲרָאָזָה (Maharajasa mahatasa Ayasa) Pal las r, her r hand advanced, in her l, spear and shield
105	37.6	AR 6	to r, Ζ	to l, ☩, to r, ☨
106	36.7	AR 65	" Ζ	" " "
107	35.6	AR 65		" " " [Pl. xviii 9]
108	28.5	AR 6	" uncertain letter	" ☩, " ☨. [I O C]
(δ) Silver, type, City?				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΩΥ King r, on horseback, holds lance, couched.	אֶלְעָזָר רַגְצָרָזָר לְמַהֲרָאָזָה (Maharajasa mahatasa Ayasa) A City ? I, holds in r hand, object resembling a brazier, in l, palm bound with fillet
109	136.5	AR 1.05	to r, Ζ	to l, ☩, to r, ☨ [Pl. xviii 10]
110	143	AR 1	" Ζ	" " " "
111	31.3	AR 7		[to l, ☩, to r, ☨. [Pl. xviii 11]]

No.	Wt.	Metal, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(ε) Silver; without figure of King.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Zeus l., laur.; r. hand advanced; in l., sceptre held transversely.	Ἄλ~υτζαλάτζα~τζάλα? (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa). Nike r., winged; holds wreath and palm bound with fillet.
112	35·5	AR·7		to r.,  [Pl. xviii. 12.]
113	35·1	AR·7		„ „
114	36·7	AR·7		„ „ [I. O. C.]
			(ζ) Bronze; type, King, seated.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King, facing, seated cross-legged on cushion; holds in r. hand, ankus; in l., sword, which rests on his knees.	Ἄλ~υτζαλάτζα~τζάλα? (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa). Hermes l., with chlamys flying; r. hand raised; in l., caduceus.
115	AE 1·	to l.,  .		to l.,  ; to r.,  .
116	AE 1·05	„ „		„ „ „ „ [I. O. C. Pl. xix. 1.]
117	AE·95	„  .		„ „ „ „
118	AE 1·05	„ „		„  .
119	AE 1·	„ „		„  ; „  .
120	AE 1·			„ „ „ „

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ AZOY King, facing, seated cross legged on cushion, holds in r hand ankus, in l, sword, which rests on his knees	צַלְעָה צַלְעָה צַלְעָה צַלְעָה (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa) Her mes l., with chlamys flying, r hand raised, in l, caduceus
121	Æ 1·05	to 1, ρ	to 1, ☩, to r, ־	
122	Æ 95	" uncertain letter	" " "	חֶזֶק (inscr rajadurajasa)
123	Æ 95	" ־	" ☩, " ־	
124	Æ 7		" " "	
125	Æ 1	" χ (inverted)	" ☩, " ק (inscr rajadurajasa)	
126	Æ 9	" ־.	" ☩ י, " פ י	
(η) Bronze, type, Demeter or Cis.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ AZOY Demeter? seated l. on throne, modius on head, r hand raised, in l, cornu copiae.	צַלְעָה צַלְעָה צַלְעָה צַלְעָה (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa) Her mes l., r hand raised, in l, caduceus
127	Æ 1·05		to 1, ☩, to r, ☩	
128	Æ 1·05		" " "	
129	Æ 1·05		" " " [I O C. Pl xix. 2] (restruck)	
130	Æ 1		" " " [L O C.]	
131	Æ 1		" " " "	
132	Æ 1·1		" " "	
[Restruck on a coin of Azes, cl κ, types, elephant, humped bull]				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Hermes l., wears chlamys; r. hand advanced; in l., cadu- ceus.	Ἄλλος Κατάρτης Ἄλλος (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa). Demeter? standing l., wears mo- dius; r. hand advanced; in l., cornucopiae.
133	Æ .75	to l.,  .	to l.,  ; to r., 	[Pl. xix. 3.]
			Same inscr. Lion r.	Similar.
134	Æ .75			to l.,  ; to r.,  .
135	Æ .65	above,  .		„ „ „ Ε Ἀ. [Pl. xix. 4.]
136	Æ .65	„ „		„ „ „ ○ Ζ.
			(θ) Bronze; type, male deity.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Female deity, facing, clad in hima- tion; holds in raised r. hand, flower; stands on lotus; beside her, lion ? (Lakshmi ?).	Ἄλλος Κατάρτης Ἄλλος (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa). Humped bull r.
137	Æ 1.	to l.,  .	to r., 	[Pl. xix. 5.]
			(ι) Bronze; types, lion and bull.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Humped In- dian bull r.	Ἄλλος Κατάρτης Ἄλλος (Maharajasa rajadirajasa mahatasa Ayasa). Lion r.
138	Æ 1·1	above,  .	above, 	
139	Æ 1·1	„ „	„ „	

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Humped Indian bull r.	אַלְעָם בֶּן־מִצְרָיִם בָּהָרָג (Maharayasa iayadaiyasa mahatasa Aya'a) Lion r
140	Æ 11	above, ☽.		above, ☽
141	Æ 1	" ☽		" ☽
142	Æ 11	" ☽, to r, ℌ		" ☽
143	Æ 1 05	" ☽, " ☽		" ☽.
144	Æ 1 05	" " " ℌ		" "
145	Æ 1	" " " ☉		" "
146	Æ 11	" " " ℌ		☽
147	Æ 95	" "		" ☽. [I O C]
148	Æ 1	" ☽		" ☽.
149	Æ 11	" ☽.		☽.
150	Æ 1 2	" " " ℌ.		" "
151	Æ 1 1	" ☽, " "		☽.
152	Æ 1 2	" ☽, " ☽		☽. [Pl. xix 6]
153	Æ 1 1	" " " ☉		☽.
154	Æ 85	" ☽.		☽.
155	Æ 85	" ☉, " ℌ (inscription barbarous)	to r, ℌ	above, ☽ [I O C]
156	Æ 8	" ☽.	above, ☽	



No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
(λ) Bronze, square, type, King on horseback				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ The king r, on horseback; holds in r hand, lance, couched.	לְרָאצָרְלַעֲצָרְבּוּ צָבָא (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa). Humped bull r.
170	Æ 95			above, Ἀ 7.
171	Æ 85			" " " (restruck)
172	Æ 1·			" " Ἀ. [I.O.C. Pl xix 8]
173	Æ 95			" ☐; to r, Ζ
174	Æ 1 (inscr. barbarous)			" "
175	Æ 9 to r, Β.			" ☕ Η.
176	Æ 85 " "			" " *
177	Æ 1·			" Ἀ 7
(μ) Bronze, square, type, King on camel				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King r, seated on camel, holds whip	לְרָאצָרְלַעֲצָרְבּוּ צָבָא (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa). Humped bull r
178	Æ 1·			to r, ☐.
179	Æ 1			" " [I.O.C.]
180	Æ 85			[Pl xix. 9]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverso.
(v) Bronze; square; type, Poseidon.				
		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ	Poseidon l., clad in himation; r. hand on hip; in l., tri- dent; foot placed on shoulder of river-god.	צָלָצָל צְלָצָל צָלָצָל צָלָצָל (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa). Female figure, clad in chiton and himation, facing; holds in each hand, long vine-branch.
181	Æ 1.			to l.,  [Pl. xix. 10.]
182	Æ 1.			" "
183	Æ 1.			" " [I. O. C.]
184	Æ 1·2			" "
		Same inser. Male figure l., chlamys flying behind; holds club and trident.	Same inser. Female figure r., peplos flying; holds long fillet.	
185	Æ ·8			to r., 
(ξ) Bronze; square; animal types.				
		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ	Herakles, facing; holds in l. hand, club and lion's skin; and with r., crowns himself.	צָלָצָל צְלָצָל צָלָצָל צָלָצָל (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa). Horse r.
186	Æ ·9			above, 
187	Æ ·95	to l., 		" " [I. O. C. Pl. xix. 11.]

* Restruck on a coin of Hippostratus; for types see coin of Hippostratus, supra, p. 60, no. 15.

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
188	Æ 11	above, 7	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Elephant r	צַלְעָה צִדְקָה צַלְעָה צַלְעָה (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa) Humped bull r. to r.,
189	Æ 45		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Elephant r	צַלְעָה צַלְעָה צַלְעָה (Maharajasa mahatasa Ayasa) Humped bull r. [Pl. xix. 12]
190	Æ 65	above, 7	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΒ]ΑΣΙΛΕ ΩΝΜΕΓΑΛΟΥΑ[Lion r.	צַלְעָה צַלְעָה (Maharaja . . Ayasa) Humped bull l. above, [L.O.C.]
(o) Billon, semi-barbarous coinage				
191	145.4	AR.85	Corrupt legend King r, on horseback, holds in r hand ankus(?), before him, symbol .	צַלְעָה צַלְעָה צַלְעָה צַלְעָה צִדְקָה (Maharajasa mahatasa dhrami- kasā rajadivrajasa Ayasa) City l, turreted, and clad in chiton and peplum, r hand advanced, in l, cornucopiae to l, ; to r., [Pl. xx 1]
192	141.	AR.8		" " " "
193	142.9	AR.8		" " " "

* On most of these coins there is an appearance of two or three letters
in the obverse field which are not here inserted, it being felt whether
they are not mere blunders.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Corrupt legend. King r., on horseback ; holds in r. hand ankus(?) ; before him, symbol	 (Maharajasa mahatasa dhramikasa rajadirajasa Ajasa). City l., turreted, and clad in chiton and peplum ; r. hand advanced ; in l. cornucopiae.
194	145.9	AR .85		to l., ; to r., .
195	131.5	AR .8		" " " "
196	148.2	AR .85		" " " . [I. O. C.]
197	144.	AR .75		" " " " "
198	148.5	AR .85		" " " " "
199	142.8	AR .8		" " " " "

(π) Billon ; with name of Aspavarma.

		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΩΥ King r., on horseback ; holds ankus ; behind him, bow on saddle ; beneath,	 (Indravarma putrasu Aspavarma-sa strategasa jayatusa). Pallas r., armed ; her r. hand advanced ; in her l. spear and shield ; behind, star and .	
200	157.3	AR .85	to r., .	to r., ; to l., uncertain letter. [Pl. xx. 2.]
201	140.3	AR .8	" "	" " " .
202	150.9	AR .8	" "	" " " .
203	156.9	AR .8	" "	" " " .
204	146.8	AR .8	" "	" " " .
205	148.3	AR .8	" "	" " " "
206	130.5	AR .8	" "	" " " .

No	Wt	Metal, S ze	Obverse	Reverse
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King r, on horseback, holds ankus, behind him, bow on saddle, beneath, ϖ	ἌΠΑΡΑΜΑ ΠΤΑΛΑΡΑΜΑ ΣΤΡΑΤΕΓΑΣΑ ΙΑΥΑΤΑΣΑ (Indraitarma putrasa Aspararma sa strategasa jayatasa) Pallas r, armed, her r hand advanced, in her l, spear and shield, behind, star and ϖ
207	157.2	AR 85	to r, ϖ	to r, Η, to l, Σ [I O C]
208	159.4	AR 9	" "	" " " "
209	150	AR 85	" "	" " " "
210	155.7	AR 8	" "	" "
211	149	AR 8	" "	" uncertain letter "

AZES AND AZILISES

(a) Silver

		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΜΙΓΑΛΛΟΥ ΑΖΛΙΣΟΥ The king r, on horseback, holds bow	ἌΖΛΙΣ Ζ... ΖΛΑΣ ΖΛΑΣ (Maharajasa mahatasa Ayasa) Zeus standing l, diad., holds Nike and long sceptre
1	31.7	AR 6 in front, ϖ	to l, Η, to r, Σ [I O C Pl. xx 3]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse	Reverse.
			AZILISES.	
			(α) Silver; type, Zeus.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ The king r., on horseback; in r. hand, ankus; bow on saddle.	Ἄλισσας Μαραγέας ΤΤΦΙΛΑ (<i>Maharajasa</i> <i>rajadirajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa</i>). Zeus r., diad., wearing himation; holds wreath (?) and long sceptre.
1	148·5	AR 1·05	to r.,  .	to l.,  ; to r.,  . [Pl. xx. 4.]
			(β) Silver; type, Dioscuri.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ The king r., on horseback; holds ankus; bow on saddle.	Ἄλισσας Μαραγέας ΤΤΦΙΛΑ (<i>Maharajasa</i> <i>rajadirajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa</i>). The Dioscuri, facing; each wears Phrygian cap and chlamys, and holds spear and sword.
2	146·2	AR 1·05	to r.,  .	
3	150·4	AR 1·05	„  ; below,  .	to l.,  ; to r.,  . [Pl. xx. 5.]
4	33·3	AR ·65	„ „	„ „ „ „ [I. O. C. Pl. xx. 6.]
			Similar.	Same inser. One of the Dioscuri, facing, as above, but bearded and wearing chiton.
5	146·8	AR 1·1	to r.,  .	to l.,  . [Pl. xx. 7.]
6	37·8	AR ·6	to r.,  .	to l.,  . [Pl. xx. 8.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			(γ) Silver, type, City 1	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ The king r., on horseback, holds lance couched	לְכַרְצֵץ לְכַרְצֵץ מָהָרָגָה (Maharajasa rayarayasa mahatasa Ayilishasa) City (1) 1, holds in r., uncertain object, in l., palm bound with fillet
7	140.3	AR 1.05		to l., ☩ ȝ, to r., ȝ [Pl xx. 9]
8	149.8	AR 1.05	to r., ȝ	" "
9	146.2	AR 1	" ȝ ȝ	" " [I O C]
10	139.5	AR 1	" ȝ "	" " "
11	144.9	AR 1.1		" Σ, " ȝ [Pl xx. 10]
12	148.5	AR 1.05		" ፳ ፻, " ȝ
13	35.8	AR 7		to l., ፳ ፻, to r., ȝ
14	35.3	AR 7		" " "
15	32.6	AR 65		" ፳, " ȝ [Pl. xx. 11]
16	32.9	AR 7		" " "
17	32.2	AR 7		" " "
18	34.7	AR 65		" " "
19	36	AR 7		" " " . [I O C]
20	35.8	AR 65		" ☩ ፻; " ȝ
21	35	AR 65	to r., ȝ	" " "
22	36.9	AR 7	" ȝ ȝ.	" "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(δ) Bronze; square; type, King on horseback.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ King r., on horseback; holds lance couched.	ἌΤΑΛΑΖ ΤΛΑΖ ΤΖΛΑΖ (Maharajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa). Herakles, diad., naked, seated l.; holds in r. hand club, which rests on knee.
23	Æ · 9	to r., γ ζ.		to l., γ ψ. [Pl. xxii. 1.]
24	Æ · 95	" "		" " "
			Similar.	Same inscr. Elephant r.
25	Æ · 85			above, γ ψ.
26	Æ · 75			" " " [I. O. C. Pl. xxii. 2.]
			Similar.	ἌΤΑΛΑΖ ΤΛΑΖ ΤΖΛΑΖ (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa). Humped bull r.
27	Æ · 9			above, γ Σ. [Pl. xxii. 3.]
28	Æ 1 · 05			" Δ Ζ.
29	Æ · 95			" " " [I. O. C.]
30	Æ 1 · 1			" Ψ Ψ.

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ King, on horseback; holds lance couched.	◀ ~ ◁ ▶ ▷ ▷ (Maharajasa rajadhirajasa mahatasa Aylishasa) Humped bull 1
31	Æ 1.05			above, Ψ ▷ (restruck coin).
32	Æ .95	to r, ψ.		„ Σ ▷
33	Æ .9	(king to l)		„ „ „
(ε) Bronze, square; type, King (!) standing				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ The king (!) standing r, clad in helmet and cloak, holds in L hand, shield, r advance 1	◀ ~ ◁ ▶ ▷ ▷ (Maharajasa head, holds in r hand wreath
34	Æ .9	to r, Λ.		to r, Σ. [Pl. xxi 4]
35	Æ 1			
36	Æ .85	„ „		to l, Ψ, to r, uncertain letter [I O C]
37	Æ .95	„ „		„ „ „ „ „
(ζ) Bronze, square, other types				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΑΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΥ Herakles, facing, crowning himself, holds in L hand club and lion's skin.	◀ ~ ◁ ▶ ▷ ▷ (Maharajasa rajadhirajasa mahatasa Aylidasa) Horse standing r
38	Æ .9	to l, Λ.		above, Σ.
39	Æ .95	„ „		in field, Ψ Σ. [I O C Pl. xxi 5]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ Male figure, facing, clad in himation, head turned to r.; holds in r. hand, sceptre; in l., uncertain object.	செஷ்டு சுருக்கு செஷ்டு ரத்தி? (<i>Maharajasa</i> <i>rajadirajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa</i>). Lion r., looking back.
40	Æ 1·05	to l.,		above, ♀. [I. O. C. Pl. xxii. 6.]
41	Æ 1·05		Inscr. obscure. Elephant l.	Inscr. obscure; ends ரத்தி? (<i>Ayilishasa</i>). Humped bull l. to l., mon. [I. O. C.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
SPALAHORES, WITH VONONES				
(a) Silver.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΝΩΝΟΥ King 1, on horseback, holds lance couched	ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜୁଣୀ ଧ୍ରୁମକାଶ (Māhāraja bhrata dhramikasa Spalahorasa) Zeus, Iaur, facing, clad in huma- tion, holds thunderbolt and long sceptre
1	144.5	AR 105		to r, R. [I.O.C Pl xxL 7]
2	37.5	AR 6		to r, R
3	37.3	AR 7		" " [Pl xxi 8]
4	38	AR 65		to l, ☐
5	37.8	AR 6		" "
(β) Bronze, square				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΝΩΝΟΥ Herakles, facing, holds in l hand, club and lion's skin, and with r, crowns himself	ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜୁଣୀ ଧ୍ରୁମକାଶ (Māhāraja bhrata dhramikasa Spalahorasa) Pallas 1, wearing helmet, holds in r hand, wreath, in l, spear and shield bound with fillet, sword slung round waist.
6		Æ 85		to l, ☐
7		Æ 8		" " [PL xxi 9]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SPALAGADAMES, WITH VONONES.				
(a) Silver.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΝΩΝΟΥ King r., on horseback ; holds lance couched.	የንዢ የ.ኑ ነገኝ ጥብቅኝ ስት ማል ሰባ <i>putrāsa dhramiasa Spalagada- masa).</i> Zeus, facing, laur., clad in himation ; holds thunderbolt and long sceptre.
1	36·1	AR·65		to l.,  .
2	36·5	AR·7		„ „ [Pl. xxi. 10.]
3	36·8	AR·6		„  .
4	36·2	AR·65		„ „ [I. O. C.]
(β) Bronze; square.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΝΩΝΟΥ Herakles, facing ; holds in l. hand, club and lion's skin ; and with r., crowns himself.	የንዢ የ.ኑ ነገኝ ጥብቅኝ ስት ማል ሰባ <i>putrāsa dhramiasa Spalagada- masa).</i> Pallas l., wearing hel- met ; holds in r. hand, wreath (?) ; in l., spear and shield bound with fillet ; sword slung round waist.
5		Æ·75		to l.,  .
6		Æ·8		„ „ [Pl. xxi. 11.]

No	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse
SPALAGADAMES, WITH SPALYRIS				
(a) Bronze, square				
			ΣΠΑΛΥΡΙΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΤΑΥΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ King r., on horseback.	צַדְקָה מֶלֶךְ שְׁבֵרִזְגָּה Spalahora putiāsa dhramasa Spalagadama (Herakles, diad., seated I on rocks, holds in r hand, club, which rests on knee)
1	Æ 85			to 1, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Pl. xxi. 12]
2	Æ 8			" "
3	Æ 85			" <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .
SPALIRISES, AS KING'S BROTHER.				
(a) Silver				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΣΠΑΛΙΡΙΟΥ King r., on horseback, holds lance couched	צַדְקָה מֶלֶךְ שְׁבֵרִזְגָּה (Mahārāja Mihrahā dhramasa Spalirīsa) Zeus, facing, wearing himation, holds thunderbolt and long sceptre
1	36.6	AR 55		to 1, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Pl. xxii. 1]
2	26.7	AR 6		" "
• Or. צַדְקָה Mihrahā A Sallet writes (p. 322) da Forma Herakles ist Bruder wird von sachkundiger Seite für berichtigt erklärt.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SPALIRISES ; AS KING.				
(a) Bronze; square.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΑ- ΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΩΥ ΣΠΑΛΙΡΙΣΑ King, standing l.; holds battle-axe; bow at his side.	ՄԱՀԱ-ՆԱՍ ՄԱՀԱ-ՏԱԿԱ (<i>Maharajasa māhātakasa Spalirisasa</i>). Zeus, radiate, seated l. on throne; r. hand extended; in l., sceptre.
1	Æ ·9			to r., ☈.
2	Æ ·9			„ „ *
3	Æ ·95			
4	Æ ·9			„ „ [I. O. C. Pl. xxii. 2.]
5	Æ ·9			„ ☈. [I. O. C.]
* Restruck on copper of Vonones with Spalahores or Spalagadames (?). Club of Herakles seen on obv. (?).				

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
SPALIRISES, WITH AZES				
(a) Silver.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΡΠΑΛΙΡΙΞΟΥ King r, on horseback, holds lance couched	Ἄγλαστος Κάρηνος Ἄλα (Maharajasa mahatakasa Ayasa) Zeus, facing laur, clad in himation, holds thun- derbolt and long sceptre
1	37.7	AR 6		to l, ☐, to r, ☐
2	37.8	AR 6		" " " "
3	34.5	AR 65		" " " [I "O C Pl xxii 3]
4	30.9	AR 65		" " " " [I O C]
(β) Bronze, round				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΙΠΑΛΙΡΙΞΟΥ King r, on horseback, holds ankus	Ἄγλαστος Κάρηνος Ἄλα (Maharajasa mahatakasa Ayasa) Strung bow and arrow I
5		AE 95	above, ☒	[Pl xxii 4]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
GONDOPHARES.				
(α) Base silver; type, Zeus.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΙ ΒΙΔΟΦΡΡ The king r., on horse-back; arm extended; in front, ρ.	לְרָכֶלְצָלְרָכֶלְ צָלְרָכֶלְצָלְ <i>(Maharaja rajadiraja tradata devatrata* Gudapharasa).</i> Zeus, naked to waist, standing r.; r. arm extended; in l., long sceptre.
1	144·2	AR·9		to l., ♀; to r., ♂. <small>[I. O. C. Pl. xxii. 5.]</small>
2	136·5	AR·95	inscr. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ &c.	„ „ B; „ ♂ ♀. <small>[I. O. C.]</small>
(β) Base silver; type, Pallas.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕ . ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟ- ΤΗΝΔΟΦΕΡΡΟ The king, diad., r., on horse-back; to r., ρ.	לְרָכֶלְצָלְרָכֶלְ צָלְרָכֶלְצָלְ <i>(Maharaja rajadiraja tradata devatrata Gudapharasa).</i> Pallas r., armed; in her l. hand, spear and shield; her r. advanced.
3	142·	AR·95		to l., ♀; to r., ⚡ ♀. <small>[Pl. xxii. 6.]</small>
4	143·	AR·9	inscr. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΩΝ ΩΕΩΝ ΒΙΔΟ- ΩΕΡΡ	„ „ „ „ „
			Inscr. barbarous. Head of the king r., diad.	אַלְמָשׁ אֲ(or אַ)לְמָשׁ אֲלָמָתָה (<i>Maharajasa mahatasa Gudapharasa</i>). Pallas r., fighting; holds thunderbolt and shield.
5	37·6	AR·45		in field, ⚡ ♀. <small>[Pl. xxii. 7.]</small>
6	38·5	AR·45		„ „ „
7	40·6	AR·5		„ „ „

* *Deratrāta*, protected by the Gods. This word has ^{לְרָכֶלְ} Cunningham *Derahada*, as a rendering of *θεότροπος*.

No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse.	Reverse
			(γ) Base silver, type, Siva	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΒΝΔΟΦΕΡΡΟΥ The king l, on horse back, r hand raised, behind him, Nike flying l, holding wreath and palm, to l, ☰	שָׁרַקְלָצָן לְשָׁרַקְלָצָן מֶהָרָזָה גָּדוֹפָהָרָסָה (Maharajasa rajarayasa tradatasa devatratasā Gudapharasa) Siva, facing, holds in r hand, trident, in l, palm
8	146.2	R 95		to l, ⚭, to r, ♀ [Pl xxii 8] ▼
9	137.4	R 95	below, ⚭	" " [I O C] (Λ for ▲ in inscr)
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΗ ΓοΙΔόφα Γού The king r, on horseback, holds ankus in extended r hand, to r, ☰	שָׁרַקְלָצָן לְשָׁרַקְלָצָן צָהָרָזָה גָּדוֹפָהָרָסָה (Maharajasa rajarayasa mahatasa devatrata Gudapharasa) Siva, facing, r extended, in l, trident.
10	145.8	R 95	below, ☰	to l, ☰, to r, mon [I O C Pl xxii 9]
11	146.7	R 9	" "	" " " "
			(δ) Base silver, type, Nike	
			ΒΑ ΣΙΑΞ The king, diad, seated l on throne with back, on the top of which ☰ ☰, r hand raised	ΑΛΟΥΝΔΟΦ Nike r, holds wreath and palm
+ 12	108.5	R 85		to l, ☰, to r, ♀ [Pl xxii 10]
<p>* The missing letters look like נִיְמָה (for μετρα!) + This coin, as well as some of those which precede it is apparently wholly or almost wholly made of copper; but the nature of the types indicates that it was intended to pass among the debased silver coin of the period.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(ε) Copper; type, Nike.	
13	Æ .9		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΥ ΥΝΔΡΟΦΕΡ- ΡΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	ରାଜକୁମାର ନିକେତା (Maharajasa Gudaphanasa trada- tasa). Nike r.; holds wreath and palm.
14	Æ 1.			
15	Æ .95			
16	Æ .95			
17	Æ .85	(ω for Ω in inscr.).		
18	Æ .95			
19	Æ .9			
20	Æ .9			
21	Æ .9	(inscr. begins ΒΑΣΙΛ- ΕΩΝ).		[I. O. C. Pl. xxii. 11.]
			(ζ) Bronze; square.	
22	Æ .85		ΦΑΓΩΝ ΕΓΑΛΩΝ ΓΟΝΔΑ sic. King l., on horseback; re- ceived by Nike, who holds wreath.	ରାଜମହାନ୍ତା ଧାମିକା ରାଜମହାନ୍ତା ଅପ୍ରତିହାତସା (..... dhamikasa apratihatasa devatratasā (devahadasa) Gada- pharasa). ଶ.
			to l., γ; to r., β.	[I. O. C. Pl. xxii. 12]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			(η) Base silver, with inscr. Sasasa	
			Inscr, corrupt The king, diad, r, on horseback, r hand raised, to r, ☰	בָּסָסָסָה מֶהָרָה דֵּתְרָתָסָה (Maharajasa mahatasa devatratasta (devaha-dasa) Gadapharasa); in ex, ☰ (Sasasa) Zeus, diad, standing r, r. hand advanced, in l, long sceptre, to l, ☰
23	149.8	AR 9	below, h, to r, ☰.	to l, uncertain letter, to r, ☰
24	153.4	AR 85	" ☰ h	below, A, to r, ☰ h.
25	138	AR 8	„ uncertain letters	„ B, „ „ "
26	148	AR 8	„ ☰ h	„ N, „ „ "
27	129.5	AR 8	„ „ "	„ „ „ „ "
28	154.3	AR 85	„ ☰ "	„ ☰, „ „ "
29	134.9	AR 8	(obscure)	(obscure)
			Similar רְזַעֲלִירְזָקְמָהָרְגָּזָ (Maharajasa rajadiraya...Gadapharasa), in ex, ☰ (Sasasa) Zeus 1, Ntke in extended r hand
30	152.5	AR 8	to r, ☰.	to l, ☰, to r, ☰.
31	151.8	AR 85	" "	" " " [I O C]
32	150.7	AR 8	" ☰.	" ? " " "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
ABDAGASES.				
(a) <i>Copper; as King.</i>				
			BACΙΛΕΩC CΩTH- POC A[ΒΔΑΓ]ACOV Bust of the king r., diad.	ΤΠΨΓΖΖ ΤΛΖΣΖ (<i>Tradatasa maharajasa Avadaga-</i> <i>sasa</i>). Nike r., holding wreath and palm.
1	Æ ·85			[Pl. xxiii. 1.]
2	Æ ·85			to l., uncertain letters.
3	Æ ·9			
4	Æ ·9	(inscr. BACΙΛΕΥC CΩTHP).		
(β) <i>Base silver; as King's nephew.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩΝΤΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝΙ ΑΒ- ΔΑΓΑΞΟΥ (The BA of Abdagases' name read sometimes as the first letters of ΒΑΣΙΛ- ΕΥΩΝΤΩΣ ; the let- ter which follows ΒΑ- ΣΙΛΕΩΝ is uncertain [I or Σ?]). The king l., on horseback; in front, χ.	ΤΠΨΓΖΖ ΤΛΖΣΖ (<i>Gadapharabhradaputra sa maha-</i> <i>rajasa tradatasa Avadagaṣasa</i>). Zeus, standing r.; holds sceptre; r. hand advanced.
5	150·	AR ·85	to l., 7.	to l., ρ Λ; to r., Ζ Λ.
6	155·5	AR ·9	„ „	„ Ρ Σ; „ Ζ Ζ. [Pl. xxv. 2.]
7	150 1	AR ·85	„ „	„ „ „ „

No	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝΙ ΑΒ- ΔΑΓΑΣΟΥ (The BA of Abdagases' name read sometimes as the first letters of ΒΑΣΙΛ- ΕΥΟΝΤΩΣ , the let- ter which follows ΒΑ- ΣΙΛΕΩΝ is uncertain [Ι or Σ?]) The king l, on horseback, in front, 	ΓΑΔΑΦΑΡΑΒΗΡΑ ΖΠΑΨΑΤΑΣΑ ΑΡΑΔΑΓΑΣΑΣΑ (Gadapharabhradaraputra sa maha- rajasa tradatasa Aradagasasa) Zeus, standing r, holds sceptre, r hand advanced.
8	149.5	AR 85		to l,  to r,  [I O C]
9	149.2	AR 85	to l, 	" " " B, " " "
10	146.4	AR 8	" 	"  " " "
11	142.5	AR 9	" 	" " " " " "
12	158.5	AR 85	" 	" " " " " "
13	142.4	AR 95	type r	" " " " 
14	150.2	AR 95	"	" " " "  [I O C]
15	124.4	AR 85	"	" " " 
16	121.5	AR 85	inscr ΓΥΝΑΙΦΕΡΟΛ- ΔΕΛΦΙ[ΔΕΩΣ]	"  "  [Pl. xxiii 3]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
ORTHAGNES.				
(a) Bronze.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥC ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑC ΟΡΘΑΓΝΗC Bust of the king l., diad.; wears torquis.	ΤΖΥΛΨΙΥΛ ΤΖΥΛ~υ .ΛΖΦ ΛΗΔΦ ΤΖΛ~υ (Maharajasa rajadirajasa maha- tasa Gudaphara sagaba .?).* Nike r.; holds wreath and palm.
1	$\text{Æ} \cdot 9$			to l., Ψ ; to r., Φ. [Pl. xxiii. 9.]
2	$\text{Æ} 1 \cdot 05$			„ „ „ „ Φ.
3	$\text{Æ} \cdot 95$			„ Ψ ψ ; „ „
4	$\text{Æ} \cdot 9$			„ Υ ; „ „ (last letter of inscr. absent).
5	$\text{Æ} \cdot 9$			„ „ „ „ „ „
6	$\text{Æ} 1 \cdot 05$	inscr. ends ΟΡΘΑΓΝ.		to l., uncertain letter ; to r., Φ.
			B ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΡΘΑΓΝΟΥ Similar.	Illegible inscr. Similar type.
7	$\text{Æ} \cdot 95$			to l., Ψ ; to r., ψ.
* This is Gen. Cunningham's reading : <i>sagaba</i> he supposes to stand for <i>sagarba</i> , 'brother.' On no. 2 of the British Museum coins there is another letter at the end, which looks like Κ (<i>na</i> or <i>da</i>), but which may be a badly formed Ψ.				

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
				PACORES
(a) Bronze				
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΠΑΚΟΡΗΣ Bust of the king L, wears torquis, behind, star				
				לְצִוְיָרְבֵּעַ מֶלֶךְ רַגְאָזָה צְלָס (Maha rajasa rajadirajasa mahatasa Pu kurasa) Nike I, holding wreath and palm
1	Æ 95			to l, uncertain letter, to r, ח [Pl. xxiii. 8]
2	Æ 85			" ח , " "
3	Æ 1			" uncertain letter, " "
4	Æ 1			" ט , " "
5	Æ 1			" " "
6	Æ 9			" uncertain letter, " "
—				
ZFIONISLS				
(a) Silver, type, King on horseback				
ΣΑΤΡΑΠΥ ΖΕ ΙΧΟΥΟΥ The king on horseback, in r hand whip, bow tied to saddle, to r, פ				
ΤΑΤΑΡΑΠΑ ΤΗΛΙΟΥΟΥ The king, r, facing a City who wears mural crown, and holds wreath and cornucopiae				
1	157.6	AR 1.05	beneath, נ	to l, י , to r, ח [Pl. xxiii. 4]
2	139.4	AR 1.05	" ? and other letters	" " " , [I. O. C.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(β) Bronze; types, lion and bull.	
] ΛΟΥΙΥCATΡΑΠ[Humped bull r.; above, ¤.] ΓΓΦ2 ¤ ΓΗΛΥ ΓΛΗΗΠ[([Mani?] * <i>gulaputra</i> <i>chhatrapasa</i> <i>Jihuniasa</i>). Lion r.
3	Æ 1.		to r., Γ .	to l., Χ ; to r., Ζ ; below, 2 . [Pl. xxiii. 5.]
4	Æ 1.		„ Ζ .	„ „ „ Ζ .
UNCERTAIN KINGS.				
			(α) Bronze; square.	
			Illegible Greek inscription; in which sometimes the word CAT- ΡΑΠ and sometimes ΧΑΡΑΝ is visible. King r., on horseback; lance couched.	Illegible Indian inscription; the words ΓΗΛΥ (<i>chhatrapasa</i>) and ΓΛΗ (<i>putrasa</i>) sometimes visible. Lion r.
1	Æ 1.		to r., Ζ .	above, Γ ; to r., Χ .
2	Æ 1.		„ „	„ „ „ „
3	Æ 1.		„ „	„ „ „ „ [Pl. xxiii. 6.]
4	Æ .85		„ „	„ „ „ „ [I. O. C.]
5	Æ .8		„ Λ .	„ „ „ „ „
6	Æ .8		„ Γ .	„ Γ „ „ „

* Or *manigulasa*. This is supposed to give us the name of the father of Zeionises. The word *Jihuniasa* is not clear on any British Museum specimens in bronze.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(B) Bronze; round.				
			Debased Greek legend. Humped bull r.; above, Σ.	Undetermined Indian legend. Bactrian camel r.
7	Æ·9		to r., uncertain letter.	to r., Φ; above, Η.
8	Æ·85		" "	" "
9	Æ·9		" "	" uncertain letter.
10	Æ·95		" Η.	" Χ. [Pl. xxiii. 7.]
11	Æ·9		" Η.	" Η.
12	Æ·95		" "	" uncertain letter. (inscr. ΤΑΛΨΙΛΑΝ ΤΑΛΨΙΛ &c.)
13	Æ·9			to r., uncertain letter.
14	Æ·9		" Η.	above, uncertain letter; to r., Ζ Χ.
15	Æ·75		above, ΒΑ ΙΙ; to r., un- certain letter.	to r., uncertain letter. (inscr. ΤΥΨΙΛ &c.)
16	Æ·65		" "	to r., uncertain letter.
[Various readings of these two classes of coins have been published by Gen. Cunningham, J. A. S. B. 1854, pp. 695, 696; and by von Sallet, Zeitsch. f. Num. 1879, 369, 370. The British Museum specimens are not sufficiently well preserved to enable us to give any certain reading.]				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
				SANABARES.

(a) Silver.

		Bust of the king l., wear- ing tiara of late Par- thian form, and torquis; behind, Δ Π (ath).	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΣΑΝΑΒΑ King dressed in Parthian style, seated r. on throne with back; holds bow.
1	58.5	AR .75	in front, Α; above, ΓΙΤ. [Pl. xxiii. 19.]

(β) Bronze; Parthian class.

Head of the king l., diad. ΒΑΣΙΛΕ ΣΑΝΑΒΑΡΗΣ King
Inscr. (?) seated r. on stool; holds bow.

2	Σ·65		in front, Π.	[Pl. xxiii. 11.]
3	Σ·65		" "	
4	Σ·6		" Π.	"

(γ) Bronze; Babylonian class.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ... ΣΑΝΑΒΑΡΗΣ King
Bust of the king seated on stool
holding bow.

5	Σ·25		Σ·25
---	------	--	------

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
BASILEUS SOTER MEGAS				
<i>(a) Base silver, with Greek and Indian legends.</i>				
1	146.4	AR 9	BACΙΛΕΥC BA]CI- ΛΕΥΩΝ CΩΤΗΡ ΜΕΓΑC The king r, on horseback, r hand advanced, to r, ¤	שְׁלָצָץ רַצְנָרְצָע ~ שְׁלָצָץ לְבָרֶץ ~ (Mahāayasa raja) hrājasa [ma]- hatasa tradatasa) Zeus, standing r, clad in himation, r hand raised, in l, sceptre. to l, ♀, to r, uncertain object [Pl xxiv 1]
2		AE 8		
3		AE 8		[Pl xxiv 2]
4		AE 8		
5		AE 8		[I.O.C. PL xxiv 3]
6		AE 8		[I.O.C.]
7		AE 8		
8		AR 9		
9		A 8		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10		$\text{AE} \cdot 85$	Bust of the king r., diad. and radiate; hand holds lance, bound with fillet; behind, $\Sigma\sigma$.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩΝ ΣΩΤΗΡ ΜΕΓΑΣ (frequently blundered). The king r., on horseback, diad.; holds ankus? to r., $\Sigma\sigma$.
11		$\text{AE} \cdot 75$		(inser. ends ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΣΩΤΗΡ).
12		$\text{AE} \cdot 8$		(inser. barbarous). . [I. O. C.]
			Similar.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩΝ ΣΩΤΗΡ Μ Similar.
13		$\text{AE} \cdot 55$		
14		$\text{AE} \cdot 55$		
15		$\text{AE} \cdot 6$		
16		$\text{AE} \cdot 5$		
17		$\text{AE} \cdot 5$		
18		$\text{AE} \cdot 55$		
19		$\text{AE} \cdot 6$		[I. O. C. Pl. xxiv. 4.]
20		$\text{AE} \cdot 5$		
21		$\text{AE} \cdot 5$		[I. O. C.]
22		$\text{AE} \cdot 55$		(inser. barbarous).

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Bust of the king r, diad., to r, $\ddot{\sigma}$	[BACIA[ΕΩΝ]CΩΤΗΡΜ[Zeus, standing l, holds in r hand, thunderbolt over altar, in l, sceptre
23	Æ 7			
24	Æ 7			
25	Æ 7			(inscr BACΙΑΕΥΩΝ [Pl xxiv 5])
			Bust of the king l, wearing crested helmet, in r hand, lance fillet border	BACΙΑΕΒ ΒΑCΙΑEUV[N C]ΩΤΗΡ ΜΕΓΑC King on horseback r, holding ankus, to r, $\ddot{\sigma}$
26	Æ 95	to l, $\ddot{\sigma}$, to r, $\ddot{\sigma}$		
27	Æ 95	„ „ „ „		[I O C Pl xxiv 6]
<hr/>				
HERAUS (ERAUS)				
(a) Silver				
			Bust of the king r, diad. fillet border	TY/ANNOYNTοE H/AOY ΣΑИ A ИО//АНОY* The king r, on horseback, bow and quiver tied to saddle, behind, Nike r, crowning him
1	184 4	AR 12		in field r, B [Pl xxiv 7]

* As to this legend see Introduction.

No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Barbarous imitation fur- ther degraded.	Barbarous imitation. [I. O. C.]
14	34 4	AR .55		
15	19	AR .5		
16	17 6	AR .55		
17	12 3	AR .5		
18	10	AR .55		
19	13 8	AR .45		
20	10 1	AR .4		[Pl. xxiv. 11]
			(β) Silver ; type, horse.	
			VPKΩΔ Bust of the king r, diad	VPKΩΔ Forepart of bridled horse r
21	23 3	AR .55		
22	23 8	AR .5		[Pl. xxiv. 12]
23	22 5	AR .5		
24	14	AR .45		[I. O. C.]
25	10 8	AR .5		
26	14 2	AR .45		
27	14	AR .5	(barbarous legend)	(barbarous legend). [Pl. xxiv. 13]
28	11 6	AR .5	"	"

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KINGS OF UNCERTAIN NAME.				
SAPADBIZES (?).				
(a) Silver.				
			Bust of a king r., in helmet like that of Eucratides.	NΑΝΑΙΑ Lion r. NΑΝΑΙΑ
1	25.3	AR·65	behind, ΑΤΕΕΙ ΗΛ	above, Λ.
2	26.2	AR·6	„ ΣΑΠΑΔΒΙΖ	„ „ [I. O. C. Pl. xxiv. 14.]
3	31.5	AR·6	„ ΣΑΠΑΔΒΙΖΗΣ	„ „ [I. O. C. Pl. xxiv. 15.]
PHSEIGACHARIS (?).				
(a) Silver.				
			Bust of Scythian king r., diad.	ΦΕΙΓΑ Herakles, facing; holds ΧΑΡΙΣ in r. hand, club; in l., lion's skin.
1	37.6	AR·6		[I. O. C. Pl. xxiv. 16.]
2	36.8	AR·6		

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
HERMAEUS AND KADPHISES I				
(a) Copper, type of rev, Herakles				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΥ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ (often corrupted) Bust of Hermaeus r, diad.	ὙΨΙΛΑ ΚΤΖ ΥΨΙΛΟΥΣ* Υψηλούς (Kuyula kasasa kushana yavu(l)gasa dh'amathi dasa) Herakles, facing, diad., holds in r hand, club, in l, lions skin
1	Æ 9			
2	Æ 85			
3	Æ 9			
4	Æ 9			[L O C Pl xxv 1]
5	Æ 9			
6	Æ 9			[I O C]
7	Æ 9			
8	Æ 9			
9	Æ 85			
10	Æ 85			

* This reading is made up from several specimens. General Cunningham has transliterates the last two words *yathayasa dharmapudasa* (*J A S B.*, 1834). The reading of the last word adopted in the text is Lassen's.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΤΗΡΙΟΣ ΣΝ ΕΙΡΜΑΙΟΥ (often corrupted). Bust of Hermæus r., diad.	ὙΦΙΛΑΓΤΩΣ ΥΨΗΠΟΥΣ ΤΣ+ΤΣ [ΣΣ] (Kujula-kasasa kushaya yaru(?)gasa dhra-(dha)mathitasa). Herakles, facing, diad.; holds in r. hand, club; in l., lion's skin.
11	A.E. 9		lower line of in cr. ΖΛΕΟΥ	
12	A.E. 9		in cr. retrograde.	in cr. varied. [Pl. xxv. 2.]
13	A.E. 9		in cr. retrograde and bar-barous.	" "
14	A.E. 1		twice struck.	in cr. varied; in field,  .
15	A.E. 8		degraded copy.	degraded copy.
16	A.E. 7.5		"	
17	A.E. 8.5		"	
18	A.E. 7		"	
19	A.E. 7		"	
20	A.E. 6		"	
21	A.E. 6		"	

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
KADPHISES II				
(a) Gold, type, figure or head of king				
			BACIAEYCOOH MO ΚΑΔΦΙΣΗϹ The king, wearing helmet and diadem, seated facing on throne, head turned to l., flames ascend from his shoulders,* in his right a branch, beneath his feet a footstool, to r, 	የቃይልናሚያናንድሮስ ስራውን የሚያደርግ የሚያስተካክለ የሚያስተካክለ የሚያስተካክለ (Maha rajasā rayadīrajasā, sarvaloga istra rasa mahisvarasa hi(t)makapisasa tradata) Siva facing, head 1, holds trident in r hand, drapery over l arm and hanging at back, flames rising from head, behind him, humped bull r, to l, 
1	244	2	N 95 to l, club	[I O C Pl xxv 6]
			Same inscr The king, wearing helmet and diadem, seated facing, cross legged, on clouds, head turned to r, in his r is a club, his head is surmounted by a trident, to l, 	Similar
2	245	N 1		[Pl xxv 7]
			Same inscr Upper part of the king r, emerging from clouds, wears helmet and diadem, and Greek chlamys, club in r hand, to l, 	Same inscr (ο of ιιιιιια wanting) Siva facing, wears headdress and drapery over shoulder, holds trident in r hand, behind him bull r, to l, 
3	122	4	N 75	

* This is so usual on the gold coins of this king, that it will be omitted in subsequent descriptions.

[†] This letter looks on the coins rather like *tri* or *dri* than *ti*.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			BΑΣΙΛΕΥCOOH ΜΟ- ΚΑΔΦΙCHC Similar, king wears diadem, but not helmet.	ஓந்தர் சுயல்யூர் சுலை சுலை சுலை சுலை (Mahar- aja-raja-diraja-sa, sarvaloga is- vara-sa mahisvara-sa himakapi-sa trada), last letters obscure. Siva facing, wears headdress and dra- pery over shoulder; holds trident in r. hand; behind him bull r.; to l., சு. [I. O. C. Pl. xxv. 8.]
4	123·2	A·75	Similar.	Same inscr. (last letters obscure). Siva facing, head l.; holds in r. hand, trident and battle-axe com- bined; in l., gourd; tiger-skin on l. arm; hair arranged in spiral form; to l., சு; to r., சு. [I. O. C.]
5	120·	A·7	Same inscr. Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, wears dia- dem and helmet sur- mounted by trident; holds in r. hand, club; in l., elephant-goad; to r., சு.	Similar. [I. O. C. Pl. xxv. 9.]
6	122·	A·75	Same inscr. Upper part of the king r., emerging from clouds, wears dia- dem and helmet sur- mounted by trident; holds in r. hand, club; to l., சு.	Similar. [I. O. C. Pl. xxv. 9.]
7	121·2	A·7	Same inscr. Upper part of the king r., emerging from clouds, wears dia- dem and helmet sur- mounted by trident; holds in r. hand, club; to l., சு.	Similar. [I. O.]
8	121·2	A·85		
9	122·4	A·8		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10	30.5	A 45	BACΙΛΕΥСΟΟΗ[ΜΟ- ΚΑΔΦΙCHC Head of king r., wearing hel- met and diadem; within square frame.	ΤΡΙΠΟΛΗΣ ΟΖ ΥΡΑΛΥΛΛΑ (Maharaja rajadiraja hima kapi- sasa). Trident and battle-axe com- bined; to l., Τ; to r., Η. [Pl. xxv. 10.]
			(β) Silver; type, king standing.	
11	56.5	A 7	BACΙΛΕΥC BACI- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑC ΟΟΗΜΟ ΚΑΔΦΙ- CHC The king stand- ing l., wearing diadem and helmet, sacrificing at altar; to l., trident and axe combined; to r., club and Τ.	ΤΡΙΠΟΛΗΣ ΟΖ ΥΡΑΛΥΛΛΑ ΤΡΙΠΟΛΗΣ ΟΖ ΥΡΑΛΥΛΛΑ ΤΡΙΠΟΛΗΣ ΟΖ ΥΡΑΛΥΛΛΑ (Maharajasa rajadiraja jasa sarvaloga ivara mahisvara himakapisasa tradata). Siva facing; wears headdress and dra- pery over shoulder; holds trident in r. hand; behind him, bull r. [L. O. C. Pl. xxv. 11.] [This coin, which is quite genuine, is the only known specimen of the class in silver.]
			(γ) Copper; type, king standing.	
12		A 1.1	BACΙΛΕΥC BACI- ΛΕΩΝ ΣΩΤΗΡ ΜΕΓΑC ΟΟΗΜΟ ΚΑΔΦΙCHC The king l., sacrificing at altar; to l., trident and axe combined; to r., club and Τ.	ΤΡΙΠΟΛΗΣ ΟΖ ΥΡΑΛΥΛΛΑ ΤΡΙΠΟΛΗΣ ΟΖ ΥΡΑΛΥΛΛΑ ΤΡΙΠΟΛΗΣ ΟΖ ΥΡΑΛΥΛΛΑ (Maharajasa rajadirajasa, sarvaloga i- vara mahisvarasa himakapisasa tradata). Siva facing, holding trident; drapery hanging at his back; behind him, bull; to l., Η. [L. O. C. Pl. xxv. 12.]
13		A 1.1		"

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥC ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ϹΩΤΗΡ ΜΕΓΑC ΟΟΗΜΟ ΚΑΔΦΙCHC The king l., sacrificing at altar ; to l., trident and axe combined ; to r., club and  .	අජ්ංක ජයෝලුණු ඇරුම්ස ඇරුම්ස රුන ඡප්පාහුව (<i>Maha-</i> <i>rajasa rajadirajasa, sarvaloga iš-</i> <i>varasa mahišvarasa himakapišasa</i> <i>tradata</i>). Siva facing, holding trident ; drapery hanging at his back ; behind him, bull ; to l.,  .
14	Æ 1·05			[I. O. C.]
15	Æ 1·1			"
16	Æ 1·1			"
17	Æ 1·05			
18	Æ 1·25	(twice struck).		
19	Æ 1·			
20	Æ 1·05			
21	Æ 1·1			
22	Æ 1·05			
23	Æ 1·15			
24	Æ 1·15			
25	Æ 1·1			
26	Æ 1·			in inscr. ඇලදු between second and third words.

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
27	AE 85		BACΙΑΕVC BACΙ ΛΕΩΝ CΩΤΗΡ ΜΕΓΑC ΟΟΗΜΟ ΚΑΔΦΙCHC The king 1, sacrificing at altar, to 1, trident and axe combined, to r, club and ☽.	ማንጂዞን የሚሸጥ ተደርጓል የሚሸጥ ተደርጓል የሚሸጥ ተደርጓል (Maha- rayasa rajadu ajasa sarvaloga is varasa mahisvarasa himakapisasa tradata). Siva facing, holding trident, drapery hanging at his back, behind him, bull, to l, ☽
28	AE 65			[I O C Pl xxv 14]
29	AE 75			[I O C]
30	AE 7			
31	AE 75			
32	AE 7			
33	AE 7			
34	AE 7			
35	AE 7			in place of inscr , fillet border

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KANERKES.	
			(a) Gold; inscription, βασιλεὺς βασιλέων.	
1	121·8	A ^E ·8	BACΙΛΕΥC BACΙ ΛΕΩΝ KANHP- KOY The king l., wearing helmet and dia- dem, clad in coat and trousers, and cloak, sa- crificing at altar; flames rise from shoulders; holds in l. hand, spear.	САЛΗНН Selene * (male) l., diad., clad in chiton and himation; crescent behind shoulders; r. hand advanced; holds in l. long sceptre, bound with fillet; sword girt round waist; to l., ☰.
				[I. O. C. Pl. xxvi. 1.]
			(β) Bronze; inscription, βασιλεὺς βασιλέων.	
2		A ^E ·9	BACΙΛΕΥC BACΙ ΛΕΩΝ KANHP- KOY The king as above.	ΗΛΙΟC Helios l., diad., clad in chiton and himation; radiate disk behind head; r. hand advanced; l. on hip; to l., ☰.
3		A ^E ·9		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvi. 2.]
4		A ^E ·9		
			Similar.	NANAIA Nanaia r., nimbate and diad.; holds in r. hand sceptre ending in forepart of horse; to r., ☰.
5		A ^E ·9		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvi. 3.]
6		A ^E ·9		"
7		A ^E ·9		"
8		A ^E ·85		
9		A ^E ·9		

* The figure of Selene is identical with that which appears on the coin inscribed **MAO**; it is that of a male moon-deity.

No	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse.
			PAONANOPAOKA NHPKIKOPANO The king standing l, wearing helmet and dia dem, clad in coat and trousers, and cloak, flames rise from his shoulders; he holds in r hand elephant-goad over altar, in his l, spear, sword at his waist	OKPO Siva l, nimbat; hair in horn on top of head, has four arms and hands, in which he holds respectively a vase, a drum, a trident, and a goat, the last by the horns, to l,  .
25	123	A' 8		[Pl. xxvi. 13.]
26	123 4	A' 75		[I. O. C.]
27	122	A' 75		"
28	29	A' 5		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvi. 14.]
			Similar	ΟΡΛΑΓΝΟ War-god (Bahram ?) r, wearing diadem, helmet surmounted by eagle, and clad like the king, holds in r hand, spear; in l, sword; to r,  .
29	121 3	A' 85		[Pl. xxvi. 15.]
			Similar.	ΦΑΡΡΟ Male figure to r, diad. and nimbat, clad in chiton and himation; holds spear in l. hand, and mountain or fire in r.; to r.,  .
30	122 8	A' 8		[Pl. xxvi. 16.]
			PAONANOKANHP KI KOPANO Bust of the king l, diad. and wearing helmet, l hand raised, holds spear, body emerges from clouds.	ΑΘΡΟ Bearded deity l, clad in chiton and himation; holds in r hand wreath, in l, which rests on hip, tongs; to L,  .
31	30 8	A' 5		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvi. 17.]
			Similar.	OKPO Siva, as above, not nimbat; to l  .
32	30·1	A' 5		[Pl. xxvi. 18.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<i>Later period.</i>	
			PAO NANOPA[O [KA]NHPKOKOPANO The king standing l. at altar, nimbate; holds r. hand over altar; in l., spear bound with fillet; to l., trident bound with fillet.	A]PΔOKPO Goddess, seated facing on throne, nimbate; under feet, footstool; holds wreath and cor- nucopiae to l.,  .
33	30·6	Æ .5		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvi. 19.]
			(δ) Bronze; inscr. PAO &c.	
			PAOKA NHPKI The king, clad as in last class, standing l. by altar; holds in l. hand spear; r. extended over altar.	AΘPO Bearded deity l.; holds in r. hand, wreath; in l., which rests on hip, tongs(?); to l.,  .
34		Æ 1·05		[Pl. xxvii. 1.]
35		Æ 1·		
36		Æ 1·05	inscr. barbarous.	
			Similar.	OΔYOBΟΥ Buddha facing, nim- CAKAMA bate; his r. hand raised as in teaching; in l., wallet; to l.,  .
37		Æ ·85		[Pl. xxvii. 2.]
38		Æ ·9		[I. O. C.]
			Similar.	MAO Male deity l., clad as king; crescent behind shoulders; r. hand advanced; in l., long sceptre bound with fillet; sword at waist; to l.,  .
39		Æ 1·05	king nimbate; to l.,  .	[Pl. xxvii. 3.]
40		Æ 1·05		deity does not hold sceptre.
41		Æ ·85		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse.
			PAOKA NHPKI The king standing l as before, holds in l hand spear, r extended over altar	MAO Male deity l, clad as king, crescent behind shoulders, r hand advanced, in l, long sceptre bound with fillet, sword at waist, to l,  .
42	Æ 75	to 1,  .	(inscr. retrogr.)	(inscr retrogr.)
43	Æ 75	" "		deity does not hold sceptre.
44	Æ 75	" "		" " "
45	Æ 5	" "		" " "
			Similar	MIOPÔ Sun-god, Mithras, l, diad with radiate disk, clad as king, r hand advanced, in l, sword, to l,  .
46	Æ 1 05			[Pl xxvii 4]
47	Æ 1 05			
48	Æ 1			INSCR. MIIPÔ
49	Æ 1 1			" "
50	Æ 8			" "
51	Æ 85			
52	Æ 65			
53	Æ 7			INSCR MIYPO.
			Similar	NANA Nanaia r, nimbus and diad, holds sceptre, ending in forepart of horse, and patera, to r,  .
54	Æ 1 05			[I O C Pl. xxvii 5]
55	Æ 95			
56	Æ 1			

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			PAOKA NHPKI The king standing l. by altar ; holds in l. hand spear ; r. extended over altar.	NANA Nanaia r., nimbate and diad. ; holds sceptre, ending in forepart of horse, and patera ; to r.,  .
57	$\text{Æ} \cdot 7$		to l.,  .	
58	$\text{Æ} \cdot 7$		„ „	
59	$\text{Æ} \cdot 7$		„ „	
60	$\text{Æ} \cdot 55$			
61	$\text{Æ} \cdot 6$		Similar.	OÀΔO Wind-god running l., his hair loose ; holds in both hands ends of his garment which floats about him ; to l.,  .
62	$\text{Æ} 1 \cdot 05$			[I. O. C. Pl. xxvii. 6.]
63	$\text{Æ} 1 \cdot 05$			[I. O. C.]
64	$\text{Æ} 1 \cdot 05$			
65	$\text{Æ} \cdot 65$		Similar.	OKPO Siva l., nimbate ; has four arms and hands, in which he holds a wreath, a drum, a trident, and a vase ; to l.,  .
66	$\text{Æ} 1 \cdot$			[I. O. C.]
67	$\text{Æ} 1 \cdot$			
68	$\text{Æ} \cdot 8$			
69	$\text{Æ} \cdot 8$			[I. O. C. Pl. xxvii. 7.]
			Similar.	OKPO Siva l., nimbate ; holds in r. hand, trident ; to l.,  .
70	$\text{Æ} \cdot 75$		to l.,  .	
71	$\text{Æ} \cdot 75$		„ „	(not nimbate).

* It has been judged unnecessary to describe at length the details of the king's costume in this and other coins.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			PAONANOPAO οο ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds; diad. and nimbase; wears conical helmet and coat of mail; holds ear of corn and spear.	ΑΡΔΟΧΡΟ Female deity r., in Greek attire; holds in both hands cornucopiae; to r.,  .
6	124·5	A·8		[Pl. xxvii. 10.]
7	122·	A·85		
8	122·5	A·8		
9	122·4	A·8		to r., fire (?).
10	58·3 (plated)	A·8		
11	122·	A·85		inscr. ΑΡΔΟΧΡΑ . [I. O. C.]
12	123·5	A·85		type l., and symbol to l. [I. O. C.]
13	30·6	A·55	inscr. PAONANO οοΗ	[I. O. C.]
			PAONANO PAΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	Similar.
14	122·5	A·85		deity with modius and nimbus.
15	120·7	A·8	inscr. ΟΥΟΗΡΚΙ for ΟΟΗΡΚΙ .	inscr. Ορδηρα .
16	120·6	A·8		type l., and symbol to l.
17	30·6	A·5		deity with modius and nimbus. [Pl. xxvii. 11.]
			PAONANOPAO ΟΟΗΡΚΟΚΟΡΑΝΟ The king r., riding on elephant; holds sceptre and elephant-goad.	Similar. Deity with modius and nimbus.
18	120·9	A·8		[Pl. xxvii. 12.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Inscr obscure Upper part of king 1, emerging from clouds, diad , wears rounded helmet, holds ear of corn and elephant goad	ΔΟΞΡΟ Female figure l, nimbate, holds wreath and cornucopiae , to l,
19	122.5	A' 8		[Pl xxvii 13]
20	123.3	A' 8	PAONANOPAOO ΗPKIKOPANO Upper part of the king 1, emerging from clouds, diad and nimbate, wears conical helmet and chlamys over armour, holds ear of corn and spear	ΜΙΟΡΟ Female deity r, diad and nimbate, in Greek attire, holds cornucopiae in both hands , to r,
21	123	A' 8	PAONANOPA OOOHPKI The king seated cross legged to l, diad and nimbate flames rising from shoulders , wears conical helmet, and holds ear of corn and spear.	[Pl xxvii 14]
22	123.3	A' 8	ΗΠΑΥΙΑΟ Bearded Heracles 1, naked , holds in r hand, club, over l arm, lions skin , in l hand, apple , to l,	
23	125.5	A' 8	PAONANOPAOO ΟΗPKIKOPANO Upper part of the king 1, emerging from clouds, diad., wears rounded helmet, holds ear of corn and elephant goad	[Pl xxvii 15]
24	112.7	N 75		ΜΑΑΧΗΝΟ Male deity (Mahá sená) facing, nimbate and diad , clad in coat and chlamys, holds in r hand, standard surmounted by bird , in l, sword , to l,
				[I O C Pl xxvii 16]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			PAONANOPAOO ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad. ; wears rounded helmet ; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	ΜΑΝΑΟΒΑΓΟ Moon-god facing, seated on throne ; feet resting on footstool ; wears helmet ; crescent behind shoulders ; has four arms and hands, in three of which he grasps sceptre, wreath ? and fire ?, fourth hand rests on hip ; to r., 
25	122	A·75		[Pl. xxvii. 17.]
26	122·5	A·8		
			PAONANOPAOO ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbat ; wears conical helmet and coat of mail ; holds ear of corn and spear.	ΜΑΟ Moon-god l., crescent behind shoulders ; clad in coat ; holds wreath and sceptre ; sword at waist ; to l., 
27	122·3	A·85		[Pl. xxvii. 18.]
			Similar.	ΜΑΟ Moon-god l., crescent behind shoulders ; clad in chiton and chlamys ; sword in l. ; holds wreath in r. hand ; to l., 
28	122·2	A·85		
29	123·2	A·8		[I. O. C.]
			Similar.	ΜΑΟ Moon-god l. ; holds sceptre in l. ; r. hand advanced ; to l., 
30	122·6	A·85		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvii. 19.]
			PAONANOP ΑΟΟΟΗΡΚΟ Similar type.	ΜΑΟ Moon-god l. ; r. hand extended ; in l., sword ; to l., 
31	30·2	A·5		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvii. 20.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
32	120·4	N·9	PAONANOPAOO OHPKIKOPANO Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet, and chlamys over armour; holds ear of corn and elephant- goad.	MAO Moon-god l.; holds sceptre in l. hand; to l.,  .
33	121·2	N·8	Similar.	MAO Moon-god l.; holds sceptre in r. hand; to l.,  .
34	122·5	N·8		[I. O. C.]
35	122·4	N·75		
36	121·2	N·8		sceptre bound with fillet.
37	121·2	N·8		" " [Pl. xxvii. 22.]
38	123·	N·85		(inscr. MAOO).
39	122·8	N·85	Similar.	MAO Moon-god l.; r. hand ex- tended; sword in l.; to l.,  .
40	121·4	N·8		(inscr. MAOO).
41	122·	N·8	Similar.	MAO Moon-god r., diad.; holds in r. hand, wreath; in l., sceptre; to r.,  .
				[Pl. xxvii. 23.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverso.
42	121·1	A·8	PAONANOPAOO OHPKIKOPANO Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad. ; wears rounded helmet, and chlamys over armour; holds ear of corn and elephant- goad.	Bearded moon-god r., diad.; crescent behind shoulders; holds in r. hand, sceptre, bound with fillet; in l., elephant-goad: and sun-god l., radiate; r. hand advanced; in l., sceptre, bound with fillet; behind the two, the names MAO and MIPO respectively; between them,  [Pl. xxvii. 24.]
43	123·	A·85		
44	122·3	A·85		
			Similar; no flames.	MOPO Sun-god l., radiate; holds wreath and sceptre; sword at waist; to l., 
45	123·	A·8		MOPO Sun-god l., radiate; holds wreath and sceptre; sword at waist; to l.,  [Pl. xxviii. 1.]
			Similar.	MIPO Sun-god l., radiate; holds wreath and sceptre, bound with fillet; to l., 
46	121·7	A·8		[I. O. C.]
			Similar; king holds stan- dard instead of spear.	MIPO Sun-god l., diad. and nimbase; holds wreath and sword; to l., 
47	122·8	A·8		

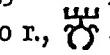
No.	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse
48	122.2	A' 9	PAONANOPAOOO HPKIKOPANO Upper part of the king l, emerging from clouds, diad and nimbat, wears conical helmet, holds ear of corn and spear.	MIYPO Sun god l, diad and radiate, holds wreath and sword, to l, $\chi\chi$.
49	121.3	A' 85	Similar	MIYPO Sun-god r, radiate, holds spear and sword, to r, $\chi\chi$ [I O C. Pl xxviii. 2]
50	30.2	A' 5	PAOOOH Similar	MYPO Sun god l, nimbat, r hand advanced, in l, sceptre, to l, $\chi\chi$. [I O C. PL xxviii 3]
51	30.7	A' 55	PAONANOPA OOOHPKI Upper part of the king l, emerging from clouds, diad, wears rounded helmet, holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	MIYPO Sun god l, radiate, holds wreath and sceptre, to l, $\chi\chi$. [L O C.]
52	120.8	A' 8	PAONANOPAOOY OHPKIKOPANO Similar	MIYPO Sun god l, radiate, r hand holds spear, l grasps sword, to l, $\chi\chi$. [I O C.]
53	122.8	A' 8		
54	122.2	A' 85	PAONANOPAO OOHPKIKOPANO Similar	MIYPO Sun god l, radiate, l hand holds spear, r rests on hip, sword at waist, to l, $\chi\chi$ [Pl xxviii. 4]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverso.
			PAONANOPAO OOHPKIKOPANO Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	MIPO Sun-god l., radiate; r. hand extended; in l., sceptre, held transversely, bound with fillet; to l.,  .
55	123·	A·8		
56	121·4	A·75		inser. MIPO .
57	120·8	A·8	(bust only of king).	
58	120·	A·8	" "	[I. O. C.]
59	122·7	A·8		inser. MYPO . [I. O. C.]
60	30·2	A·5		
61	29·5	A·5		
			Similar.	MIPO Sun-god l., radiate; r. hand advanced; l. holds sword; to l.,  .
62	120·6	A·75		
63	122·3	A·8		inser. MIPO . [I. O. C.]
64	119·5	A·8		" MIPO . "
			Same inser. Upper part of king as above, to r.	MIPO Similar.
65	118·	A·8		
			Same inser. Upper part of king as above, to l.	[I. O. C.]
66	122·3	A·85		MIPO Sun-god r., diad. and ra- diate; holds wreath and sword; to r.,  .
67	122·4	A·8		

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			PAONANOPAO ΟΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΠΑΝΟ Upper part of king I, emerging from clouds, diad and nimbat, wears conical helmet, holds ear of corn and spear.	ΩΝΙΑ Sun god advancing l., ra- diate, r hand advanced, l holds sword, to l,  .
68	26	A 5		[I O C]
69	28.8	A 5		[I O C Pl xxviii 6]
70	30.2	A 5.5		
			PAONANOPAOOO ΗΡΚΕΚΟΠΑΝΟ Upper part of king I, emerging from clouds, diad and nimbat, flames rise from shoul- ders, wears conical hel- met, holds ear of corn and spear	ΗΡΟ (ΜΕΙΡΟ) Artemis stand- ing r, clad in long chiton and himation, holds in l hand bow, and with r, draws arrow from quiver, to r,  .
71	122.3	A 85		[Pl xxviii 7]
			PAONANOPAOOO ΗΡΚΙΚΟΠΑΝΟ Upper part of king I, emerging from clouds, diad and nimbat, wears conical helmet, holds ear of corn and spear	NANA Nanaia l, wears stephane, holds sceptre, ending in forepart of horse, and patera, to l,  .
72	121.7	A 8		[Pl xxviii 8]
			Similar.	NANO Nanaia r, diad and nim- bate, crescent on head, holds sceptre and patera, to r,  .
73	124	A 85		[I O C]
74	123	A 85	King's name ΟΟΗΡΚΟ Inscr NANA. [I O C]	
75	121.3	A 85	„ ΟΗΡΚΟ	„ „

No.	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse.
			PAONANOPAOO OHPKIKOPANO Upper part of the King l, emerging from clouds, diad. wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	NANA Nanaia r, diad. and nim- bate; crescent on head; sword at waist, holds sceptre and patera; to r,  .
85	122·4	A' 8		[I. O. C.]
86	122·	A' 8		
87	119·7	A' 8		
88	121·4	A' 8		inscr. NANO .
			Similar	NANA Nanaia l, diad. and nim- bate; crescent on head, holds sceptre in outstretched r. hand, in l, patera; to l.,  .
89	121·6	A' 85		[I. O. C.]
90	120	A' 8		inscr. NANO . [I. O. C. Pl. xxviii 11.]
91	122·4	A' 8		" "
92	121·2	A' 8		" "
93	121·1	A' 85	inscr. barbarous.	inscr. barbarous.
			Similar.	OΔΙΟ Nanaia r, diad. and nim- bate; holds sceptre, bound with fillet, and patera; to r,  .
94	119·6	A' 85		[Pl. xxviii. 12.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			PAONANOPA ΟΟΟΗPKIKOPANO Upper part of the king L, emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbat; wears conical helmet; holds ear of corn and spear.	OKPO Siva facing, three-headed, nimbat; clad only in waistband, ithyphallic; has four arms and hands, in which are goat, wheel, trident, and thunderbolt; to r., 
102	123·5	A' .85	Similar.	[Pl. xxviii. 16.]
103	123·	A' .8		[Pl. xxviii. 17.]
104	121·7	A' .8	inser. barbarous.	inser. VAOPHO. [I. O. C.]
105	122·5	A' .85	(last letters of inser. want- ing).	
			PAONANOPAOO ΟΗPKOK Similar type.	PAOPHOAP Similar.
106	122·8	A' .85	PAONANOPAOOO ΗPKΕKOPANO Similar type.	PAOPHOPO Ares L, in Greek helmet and armour; holds shield in r. hand, spear in L; to L, 
107	122·5	A' .85		[Pl. xxviii. 18.]
108	123·	A' .8	Same inser. Upper part of king, as above; holds ear of corn and sceptre.	PAOPHOPO Ares r., in Greek helmet and armour, nimbat; holds spear and sword; to L, 
				[Pl. xxviii. 19.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Inscr. obscure. Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad. ; wears rounded helmet ; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	PIDM Roma or Pallas standing r., wearing helmet and long chiton; holds spear and shield ; to r.,  .
109	123·5	A·85	PAONANOPA ΟΟΥΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡ Similar.	[Pl. xxviii. 20.]
110	123·1	A·85		CAPAO Sarapis standing l., diad. and clad in himation ; r. hand advanced ; in l., sceptre ; to l.,  .
111	121·6	A·85		[I. O. C.]
			PAONANOPAOO ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad. ; wears rounded helmet ; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	СКАНДОКО М ВИЗАГО APO Skanda and Viśākha * standing face to face, nimbate ; each wearing chlamys and necklace, and sword at waist ; but Skanda holds in r. hand, standard surmounted by bird ; Viśākha holds in l. hand, spear ; between them,  .
112	123·	A·8		[Pl. xxviii. 22.]
113	121·3	A·8	Similar ; last letter of inscr. wanting.	СКАНДОКОМАРО В ИЗАГО Skanda and Viśākha standing face to face, nimbate ; Skanda holds in r. hand, standard ; Viśākha holds in l. hand, spear ; between them,  .
114	31·	A·5		[I. O. C. Pl. xxviii. 23.]

* A son and impersonation of Skanda. See Introduction.

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			PAONANOPAOO ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΠΑΝΟ Upper part of king I, emerging from clouds, diad., wears rounded helmet, holds ear of corn and elephant-goad	СКАНДОК οΜΑΡΟΜΑ ΑΣΗ NOBIZARO Niche on basis, within which, Skanda and Visa kha standing as above, between them, Mahasena, horned(?), facing, nimbate, clad in chlamys, sword at waist, to I, 
115	121.	N 8		[Pl xxviii 24]
116	123	2 N 8	PAONANOPAOO ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΠΑΝΟ Upper part of king I, emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbat., wears conical helmet, holds ear of corn and spear	ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity I, head winged, clad in coat, holds in r hand, fire, I grasps sword at waist, to I, 
117	122	4 N 85	ΗΡΚΙΚΟΠΑΝΟ Upper part of king I, emerging from clouds, diad and nimbat., flames rise from shoul- ders, wears conical hel- met, holds ear of corn and standard	ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity I, head winged, diad., flames rising from shoul- ders, wears coat and chlamys, holds in r hand, fire, I grasps sword at waist, to I, 
118	121	6 N 8	PAONANOPAOO ΟΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΠΑΝΟ Upper part of king I, emerging from clouds, diad and nimbat., wears conical helmet, holds ear of corn and standard surmounted by bird	ΦΑΡΡΟ Similar, deity nimbat.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse
			PAONANOPAOOO HPKIKOPANO King as last ; holding ear of corn and spear.	ΦΑΡΟ Male deity l., head winged, nimbate; wears coat and chlamys; r. hand advanced; in l., long sceptre; sword at waist; to l.,  .
119	123·4	A·8	Same inscr. King as last ; holding ear of corn and sceptre.	[I. O. C.]
120	121·2	A·8	Same inscr. King as before ; holding ear of corn and spear.	ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity l., nimbase; flames rising from shoulders; holds in extended r. hand, fire ; in l., sceptre ; to l.,  .
121	123·3	A·8	Same inscr. King as before ; holding double ear of corn and spear.	[Pl. xxviii. 26.]
122	122·4	A·8	Same inscr.? King as before ; holding double ear of corn and spear.	ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity r., head winged, nimbase ; clad in coat ; holds sceptre and fire ; to r.,  .
123	123·5	A·8	PAONANOPA OOOHPKEKOPO King as before ; holding ear of corn and spear.	[Pl. xxviii. 27.]
124	121·5	A·8	PAONANOPAOOO HPKIKOPANO Similar.	ΦΑΡΡΟ Similar figure; holds purse ? and long sceptre ; to l.,  .
				[Pl. xxviii. 28.]
				ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity r., head winged, diad. and nimbase ; clad in coat ; holds sceptre and elephant-goad ; to l.,  .
				[Pl. xxviii. 29.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			PAONANOPO οοPKOKOP Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbate; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and standard.	Inscr. barbarous. Male deity l., nimbate; in extended r. hand, fire; in l., sword; to l., $\pi\pi$.
125	124.1	N .85	PAONANOPOAO οΗPKIKOPANO Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	ΦΑΡΟ Male deity l., head winged, nimbate; holds in r. hand, wreath; in l., sceptre; to l., $\pi\pi$.
126	121.2	N .8	Similar.	ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity r., head winged, nimbate; r. hand rests on hip; in l., sceptre; to r., $\pi\pi$.
127	122.5	N .75		[I. O. C.]
128	121.7	N .8		inscr. ΦΑΡΟ.
129	122.2	N .9		
130	33.3	N .5		[I. O. C. Pl. XXVIII. 30.]
131	27.	N .5	Similar	ΦΑΡΟ Male deity l.; l. hand rests on hip; in r., sceptre; to l., $\pi\pi$.
132	123.3	N .75		inscr. ΦΑΡΡΟ. [I. O. C.]
133	121.4	N .8		" οφΑΦ. (sword at waist).
134	122.1	N .8		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
135	120·8	A ^T ·8	PAONANOPAOO OHPKIKOPANO Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad. ; wears rounded helmet ; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	ΦΑΡΟ Male deity l., head winged, nimbate, standing on fire; holds in r. hand, fire; in l., sceptre; to l., Φ.
136	120·	A ^T ·8	Similar.	ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity l., head winged, nimbate, standing on fire; r. hand extended; in l., caduceus; to l., Φ.
137	122·4	A ^T ·8		[I. O. C. Pl. xxviii. 31.]
138	122·	A ^T ·8	Similar.	ΩΠΟΝ Male deity l., bearded, wearing modius and himation; r. hand advanced; in l., long sceptre; to l., Φ.
139	122·2	A ^T ·8		[Pl. xxviii. 32.]
				[I. O. C.]
(β) Bronze; type, King on elephant.				
140		Æ 1·	PAONANO PAOOO- HPKENOPANO* The king r., diad. and nimbate, riding on elephant; holds spear and elephant-goad.	ΑΘΡΟ Male deity l., diad.; holds in r. hand, wreath; and in l., tongs; to l., Φ.
141		Æ 1·15		
142		Æ 1·		
* This inscription cannot be read entire on any single specimen; and many specimens are blundered or barbarous: but the formula in the text seems to be the normal and usual one.				

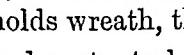
No.	Wt.	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse
			PAONANOPAO OHPKOKOP Upper part of king l, emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbat., wears rounded helmet, holds ear of corn and standard	Inscr barbarous Male deity l, nim- bate, in extended r hand, fire, in l, sword, to l, Χ
125	124	1 A ^v 85	PAONANOPAO OHPKIKOPANO Upper part of king l, emerging from clouds, diad., wears rounded helmet, holds ear of corn and elephant-goad	ΦAPo Male deity l, head winged, nimbat., holds in r hand, wreath, in l, sceptre, to l, Χ.
126	121	2 A ^v 8	Similar.	ΦAPPO Male deity r, head winged nimbat., r hand rests on hip, in l, sceptre, to r, Χ
127	122	5 A ^v 75		[I O C]
128	121	7 A ^v 8		INSCR ΦAPo
129	122	2 A ^v 9		
130	33	3 A ^v 5		[I. O. C. PI. XXVIII. 30]
131	27	A ^v 5	Similar	ΦAPo Male deity l, l hand rests on hip, in r, sceptre, to l, Χ
132	123	3 A ^v 75		INSCR ΦAPPO [I O C]
133	121	4 A ^v 8		" οφΑΦ (sword at waist)
134	122	1 A ^v 8		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
135	120·8	A·8	PAONANOPAOO ΟΗPKIKOPANO Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	ΦΑΡΟ Male deity l., head winged, nimbate, standing on fire; holds in r. hand, fire; in l., sceptre; to l., 
136	120·	A·8	Similar.	ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity l., head winged, nimbate, standing on fire; r. hand extended; in l., caduceus; to l., 
137	122·4	A·8		[I. O. C. Pl. XXVIII. 31.]
138	122·	A·8	Similar.	ΩΠΟΝ Male deity l., bearded, wearing modius and himation; r. hand advanced; in l., long sceptre; to l., 
139	122·2	A·8		[I. O. C.]
(β) Bronze; type, King on elephant.				
140		Æ 1·	PAONANO PAOOO- HPKENOPANO* The king r., diad. and nimbate, riding on elephant; holds spear and elephant-goad.	ΑΘΡΟ Male deity l., diad.; holds in r. hand, wreath; and in l., tongs; to l., 
141		Æ 1·15		
142		Æ 1·		

* This inscription cannot be read entire on any single specimen; and many specimens are blundered or barbarous: but the formula in the text seems to be the normal and usual one.

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
143	AE 1		PAONANO PAOOO HPKENOPANO The king r, diad and nimbat, riding on ele- phant, holds spear and elephant-goad	APOOXP Female deity r, diad and nimbat, holds cornucopiae, to r, Δ
144	AE 95		Similar	[I O C]
145	AE 1		Similar	Inscr obscure Female deity * 1, nimbat, holds in extended r hand, wreath, in l, cornucopiae, to l, Δ
146	AE 95		Similar	HPAKΛΟ? Hercules r, holds in r hand, club, l raised to head, to r, Δ
147	AE 105			[Pl. xxix 1]
148	AE 1			
149	AE 1			
150	AE 1			
151	AE 85			
152	AE 8			(deity holds wreath and sword)

* Cf. the deity accompanied by the inscription **ΔΟΞΗΠΟ** on g. II eff. *

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
153	$\text{Æ} 1\cdot 05$		PAONANO PAOOO- HPKENOPANO The king r., diad. and nimbate, riding on ele- phant; holds spear and elephant-goad.	MAO Female deity l., nimbate; holds in both hands, cornucopiae; to l.,  .
154	$\text{Æ} 1\cdot$		Similar.	MIIPO Sun-god l., radiate; r. hand extended; with l. grasps sword; to l.,  .
155	$\text{Æ} 1\cdot$			[I. O. C.]
156	$\text{Æ} \cdot 95$			(inscr. MIIPO). " "
157	$\text{Æ} 1\cdot$		Barbarous inscr. King on elephant to l.	MPPO ? Sun-god l., nimbate; r. hand extended; in l., sceptre; to l.,  .
158	$\text{Æ} 1\cdot 05$		PAONANO PAOOO- HPKENOPANO The king r., diad. and nimbate, riding on ele- phant; holds spear and elephant-goad.	OKPO Siva standing l., four armed; holds wreath, thunderbolt, trident, and goat; to l.,  .
159	$\text{Æ} 1\cdot$			(Siva holds in fourth hand, vase). [Pl. xxix. 3.]
160	$\text{Æ} 1\cdot 05$		Similar.	OKPO Siva standing l., two armed; holds in r. hand, trident; in l., vase and lion's skin (?); to l.,  ; to r.,  .
161	$\text{Æ} 1\cdot$			
162	$\text{Æ} \cdot 9$			[I. O. C.]
163	$\text{Æ} \cdot 85$			
164	$\text{Æ} \cdot 95$			
165	$\text{Æ} \cdot 95$			

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			(γ) Bronze, type, King seated	
166		Æ 1	PAONANOPAO OΩPKENOPANO* Inscr King facing, head r, seated cross legged on cushions, body radiate, in l hand, sceptre	AΘPO Male deity l, holds wreath in extended r hand, to l, 
167		Æ 1	Inscr King, head and body radiate, seated facing on throne	Similar
168		Æ 1		
169		Æ 8	Inscr King nimbate, facing head r, seated, holds in l hand, sceptre	APΔΟXP Female deity l, holds cornucopias, to l, 
170		Æ 8	Inscr King nimbate, r, reclining	AP]ΔΟXP Female deity l, holds in r hand, sceptre (!), to l, 
171		Æ 1	Inscr King seated cross legged on cushions, facing, head r, head and body radiate, l hand raised.	MΩΩ Moon god l, crescent behind l shoulders, r hand advanced, with l grasps sword, to l, 
172		Æ 1	in l, sceptre	[I O C Pl xxix 4]
173		Æ 1	" "	
174		Æ .95	" "	
175		Æ 8	" "	

* On coins of this class the inscription is often more detailed than in those of the last; sometimes, however, it ends ΩΩPKEKOPANO

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
176		Æ .9	PAONANOPAO OOHPKENOPANO King seated cross-legged, facing, head r., nimbate; holds in each hand, staff or sword.	MAO Moon-god l., crescent behind shoulders; r. hand advanced; with l. grasps sword; to l.,  .
177		Æ 1.	Inscr. King, head and body radiate, half reclining, facing, on throne.	Similar.
178		Æ 1.		
179		Æ 1.		(inscr. retrograde). [Pl. xxix. 5.]
180		Æ .9		[I. O. C.]
181		Æ .9		"
			Inscr. King, with head and body nimbate, seated cross-legged, facing, on cushions; in l. hand, sceptre.	MIOPO Sun-god l., radiate; r. hand advanced; with l. grasps sword; to l.,  .
182		Æ 1.		[I. O. C.]
183		Æ 1.		
184		Æ .8	(king not nimbate).	(deity holds wreath in r.). [Pl. xxix. 6.]
185		Æ .95		
			Inscr. King, with body radiate, half reclining, facing on throne, flames on shoulders.	Similar.
186		Æ 1·1		(deity holds sceptre, not sword).
187		Æ 1.		
188		Æ 1.		(inscr. MIOPO).
189		Æ .85		
190		Æ .85		(deity holds wreath in r.).

No.	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			PAONANOPAO OOHPKEKOPANO King, with head nim- bate and body radiate, seated facing, head r, cross legged on cushions, holds in l hand, sceptre	NANA Nanaia r, nimbase, holds sceptre, to r, 
191	$\text{\AA} 1$ 05		Similar	[I O C]
192	$\text{\AA} 1$ 05			OKPO Siva facing, nimbase, head l, has four arms and hands, in which he holds a wreath, a thun- derbolt, a trident and a vase, to l, 
193	\AA 9			
194	\AA 1		Inset King, with head and body radiate, half reclining, facing, on throne	Similar [I O C Pl xxix 7]
195	\AA 1			
196	\AA 1			(Siva holds goat in fourth hand).
197	\AA 9			(Siva grasps sword in fourth hand)

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			BAZODEO (VASU DEVA).	
			(a) Gold.	
			PAONANO PAO BA ZOAHOKOPANO The king l., clad in conical helmet and suit of mail, diad. and nim-bate; holds r. hand over altar; in l., spear; wears sword.	NANA Nanaia r., nimbate, head surmounted by crescent; holds sceptre, ending in forepart of horse, and patera; to r.,  .
1	122·5	A·85		[Pl. xxix. 8.]
2	122·2	A·8		[I. O. C.]
			PAONANOPA OBAZOAHOK Similar.	OKPO Siva facing, having three faces and two arms; holds wreath and trident; to l.,  .
3	120·8	A·8		
4	122·3	A·8		(inscr. OPKO). [Pl. xxix. 9.]
			PAONANOPAOBA ZOAHOKOPANO The king l., clad in conical helmet and suit of mail, diad. and nim-bate; holds r. hand over altar; in l., spear; stan-dard behind head.	OKPO Siva facing, having three faces and two arms; holds wreath and trident; behind him, bull l.; to r.,  .
5	123·8	A·8		[Pl. xxix. 10.]
6	124·9	A·8		
7	123·5	A·85		(Siva one-faced). [I. O. C.]
8	124·8	A·85		(bull feeding).
9	123·4	A·8		,, (inscr. OPKO). ,,
10	122·8	A·85	(inscr. barbarous).	(Siva one-faced); sy  .

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			PAONANOPAΩBA ΖΟΑΗΟΚΟΠΑΝΟ The king standing as before at altar, beside which, trident fixed in the ground	OKPO Siva, one-headed, facing, holds wreath and trident, behind him, bull I, to I,
11	126	N 85		
12	124.7	N 85		
13	121.2	N 8		
14	123	N 9	to r,	(inscr ΟΡΚΟ, to l,)
15	124.	N 85	"	" "
16	116.4	N 85	" "	" "
17	31	N 5		" , [L O C Pl xxix. 11]
18	30.7	N 5		(Siva crosses his legs), to r,
<i>Barbarous imitations</i>				
19	122.7	N 9	to r,	[Pl xxix. 12]
20	122.5	N 9	" "	to l,
21	123.7	N 1	" ", below,	
22	125.5	N 1.05	" " " "	
23	120.8	N .95	" "	to l,
24	124.7	N 1.05	" " " "	[Pl. xxxix. 13]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(β) Bronze.	
			PAONANOPAO BAZOAHOKOPANO* The king, standing as before, at altar ; beside which, trident fixed in the ground.	OKPO Siva, one-headed, facing ; holds wreath and trident ; behind him, bull l. ; to r.,  .
25	Æ .9			
26	Æ .9	to r.,  .		
27	Æ .95	„ „		[Pl. xxix. 14.]
28	Æ 1.			
29	Æ .85			
30	Æ .95	(inscr. barbarous).		
31	Æ .95	„ „		
32	Æ 1.	(trident absent).	(inscr. wanting). [I. O. C.]	
		PAOBÄ ZODHO King, standing as above, at altar.	Similar (?).	
33	Æ .75			
* These legends are not complete on any specimen.				

SUPPLEMENT.

IMPORTANT TYPES NOT IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.*

No. Description Reference

DIOCLETIAN

1	Bust of the Emperor;	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ	Pal. facing, stand; hold
	[Pl. xxx. 4.]	AR. Wt. 213 (Gen. Cunningham); an	Agosto. Emp. bust (Wt. 219.3), re-
		cently acquired for Brit. Museum.	cently acquired for Brit. Museum.
2	Head of the Emperor, in elephant's skin.	Sax. inter. Pal. seated, holding	pal. inter., atel. held in L.
	[Pl. xxx. 2.]	AE round, 7 (Gen. Cunningham).	
3	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΔΗ- ΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Bust of the Emperor, in elephant's skin.	אַנְקִיתָן מֶהָרְיָה (<i>Maharajasa anikita a Deme.....</i>). Winged	thunderbolt.
	[Pl. xxx. 3.]	AE square, 75 (Gen. Cunningham)	

* In this list will be found the more important coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings which have been published, but are not represented in the British Museum. Mere varieties are not given, nor, in most cases, merely different denominations of already mentioned coins, unless when such denominations are higher than those of the British Museum Coins. To this Supplement belong three plates, the figures in which are in most cases due to Gen. Cunningham's valuable papers in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and are reproduced by his kind permission. In one or two instances coins have been inserted here which were acquired for the British Museum too late for them to find a proper place.

No.	Obverse	Reverse
PANTALEON		
1	Head of the king r, diad [Pl xxx. 4]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Ζευς seated ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ I, holds in l, sceptre, in r, a figure of the three headed Hekate R Wt 232 (Gen Cunningham)
AGATHOCLES		
	With name and type of Antiochus Nicator	
1	ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Head of Antiochus ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ I r, diad [Pl xxx. 5]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ Zeus striding ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ to l, hurl- ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ing thunderbolt, eagle at his feet to l, wreath. R Wt. 255 (Gen Cunningham).
ANTIMACHUS I		
	With name and type of Diodotus.	
1	ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ Head of Diodotus ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ r, diad [Pl xxx. 6]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ Zeus striding ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ to l, hurl- ΟΕΟΥ ing thunderbolt, eagle at his feet to l, wreath R Tetradrachm (The late Sir E. C Bayley)
With his own types.		
2	Indian elephant r [Pl xxx. 7.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΟΕΟΥ Nike L. ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ holding wreath and palm, standing on prow of ship. A round, ♀ (formerly Gen. Cunningham)

No.	Date.	Remarks.
FIGURATIVES.		
1	Bust of the king r., diad.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ The ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Dio curi standing r., carrying palm.
	[Pl. xxx. 1, Fig. 1.]	AR Wt. 23.935 gr. (20 · later piece, BM, N. Num. de, Part.).
2		AR S. 2.7 (Col. Strat).
3	Bust of the king r., diad. r., holding a spear; the star and palm.	Α. 15.1.
	[Pl. xxx. 8.]	AR Wt. 23.37 (Gen. Cunningham).
4	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ Bust ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ of the king r., holding l.	תְּלָבָשׁ מַחֲנָה (Mah- an-na). תְּבִנֵּת בְּרִקְרִתָּה (maha- nati Br'eratida-a). The Dios- curi standing side by side; hold spear and sword.
	[Pl. xxx. 9.]	AR Wt. 34.5 gr. (formerly Gen. Abbott). On a coin of this class in Gen. Court's Collection, the inscription begins פְּלָגָה (Von Sallet in <i>Zeit. f. Num.</i> 10, p. 157).
5	Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Ηρακλ., standing. ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ
	[Pl. xxx. 10.]	Æ round, '7 (Vienna).
6	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ Bust ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ of the king r., diad.	Indian inscr. as above. The pilei of the Dioscuri, surmounted by stars, and two palms.
	[Pl. xxx. 11.]	Æ square, '55 (Gen. Cunningham).

No	Obverse	Reverse
7	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥ- ΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad and helmeted	צָרָצָרְלַעֲמַדְבָּנְיָהָן (Mahārāja rajadīrajasa Euukratidasa) like I, holds wreath and palm

HELIOGLES

1	Bust of the king r., helmeted	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ	Zeus seated l., holds Nike and long sceptre
2	[Pl xxxi 1]	<i>AR</i> Tetradrachm (formerly Major Hay).	<i>AR</i> Drachm (The late Sir E. C. Bayley)

ANTIALCIDAS

1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΑΛΚΙΔΟΥ Bust of the king r, diad	גָּדוֹלָה טַבְּרָנִי (Maha tarāla ṭabarani) rayaś u ṣa- dharana Amīlakī lasa) Elephant walking r, wreath in raised trunk L squin, 75 (Major Landon now presented to British Museum)
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ANTIALCIDAS AND LYSIAS

1 ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΛΥΣΙΟΥ Bust of bearded Herakles r., club on shoulder [Pl. xxxi: 2]	Insert as last. The caps of the Diadems curv., and two plaited
	Ε πρώτη, 7 (Bell 1121 B.C.-y)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
THEOPHILUS.		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΦΙΛΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad. [Pl. xxxi. 3.]	ମହାରାଜା ଧ୍ରମିକାସା (Maharaja jasa dhramikasa Theuphilasa). Herakles, crowning himself; holds in l. hand, club and lion's skin. AR Wt. 36. (Gen. Cunningham).
2	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΥ Head of bearded Heraclès r.; club on shoulder. [Pl. xxxi. 4.]	ମହାରାଜା ଧ୍ରମିକାସା କୋଣୁକୀପାଇ (Māhārajasa dhramikasa Theuphilasa). Cornucopiae. Æ square, .8 (Gen. Cunningham).
ARCHEBIUS.		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ Bust of Zeus r., diad.; sceptre on shoulder. [Pl. xxxi. 5.]	ମହାରାଜା ଧ୍ରମିକାସା ଜୟାଧରାସା ଅରକେବିଯାସା (Māhārajasa dhramikasa jayadharasa Arkhebiyasa). The caps of the Dioscuri, and two palms. Æ square, .9 (Gen. Cunningham).
APOLLODOTUS.		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ [ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ] Apollo seated r. on throne, holding out bow.	ମହାରାଜା ତ୍ରଦାତା ଅପାଲାଦାତା (Maharaja tradatasa Apalada-tasa). Tripod. Æ square, .8 (Gen. Cunningham.)

No	Obverse	Reverse
STRATO I.		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Bust of the king r, diad.	צָרָלְמַלְכָּה צָבָא צָבָא צָרָז (<i>Maharaja prati- chhasa tradatasa Stratasa</i>) Pala- las I, holding aegis and hurling thunderbolt
STRATO II		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ ΥΙΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Bust of the king r, diad	צָרָז דִּצְלָעָצָם עַלְמָעָב צָרָז צָבָא צָבָא (Maharaja raya jasa Stratasa putrasa cha sampriyapita Strat- asa) Pallas I, holding aegis and thunderbolt
MENANDER.		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Head of Pallas r, helmeted	צָרָשׁ צָרָשׁ מְנָדָרָסָה <i>(Maharaja tradasa Men- drasa)</i> Owl r.
	[Pl. xxxi 8]	AR Wt. 26 (Gen Cunningham)
2	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of the king l, wearing aegis and thrust- ing with spear	צָרָשׁ צָרָשׁ מְנָדָרָסָה (<i>Maha- raja tral'usa Menadrasa</i>). Pallas I; holding thunderbolt and aegis.
		AR Drachm (Published by Gen. Cunningham from a seal - was impresion)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
3	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Young male head r., wearing wreath. [Pl. xxxi. 9.]	תְּמָרֵז שׁ בְּרַצְנָה ~ (<i>Māhārajasa tradatasa Mena-</i> <i>drāsa</i>). Dolphin r. Æ square, 1.
4	Same inscr. Two-humped camel l. [Pl. xxxi. 10.]	Same inscr. Bull's head, facing. Æ square, 1. (Museum As. Soc. Bengal).
5	Same inscr. Elephant l. [Pl. xxxi. 11.]	Same inscr. Elephant-goad. Æ square, ·9 (Gen. Cunningham).
6	Same inscr. Boar's head r. [Pl. xxxi. 12.]	Same inscr. Palm-branch. Æ square, ·8

Nos. 3 and 6 are said by Gen. Cunningham to be in the East India Museum. This is incorrect, as the coins of this Museum are now in the British Museum, and these types are wanting.

EPANDER.

1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΕΠΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad. [Pl. xxxi. 13.]	תְּמָרֵז כְּבָשָׂן [תְּמָרֵז] (<i>Maha-</i> <i>rajasa</i>] <i>jayadharasa</i> <i>Epadrasa</i>). Pallas l.; holds aegis and thunderbolt. AR Wt. 19· (broken), (Gen. Cunningham).
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DIONYSIUS.

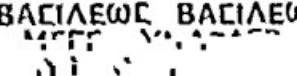
1	Apollo r., clad in chlamys; holds arrow with both hands. [Pl. xxxi. 14.]	תְּמָרֵז כְּבָשָׂן (<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Dianisi-</i> <i>yasa</i>). Royal diadema. Æ square, ·6 (Col. Bush).
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No.	Obverse	Reverse
ZOILUS.		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΙΩΙΛΟΥ of the king r., diad	ମହାସ ର୍ଯ୍ୟାସ ଧ୍ରମିକ୍ଷା (Mahā. Ryāsa dhramikṣa Jhoilasa). Herakles, facing, holds in r., wreath, in L, club and lion's skin, on his shoulder, Nike hold- ing wreath
	[Pl. xxxii 1]	Æ Wt. 36.5 (Gen. Cunningham)
2	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΙΩΙΛΟΥ of bearded Herakles r., in lion's skin	ମହାରାସା ର୍ଯ୍ୟାସ ଧ୍ରମିଲେସ (Maharayasa dhramilesa Jhoi- lase) Club and bow-case, within ivy wreath
	[Pl. xxxii 2]	Æ square, 11 (Lady Headfort)
ARTIMIDORUS		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad	ମହାରାସା ର୍ଯ୍ୟାସ ପାଦଧିତାସ ଅର୍ତ୍ତମାର୍ଦ୍ଦୁ (Maharayasa ryāsa padadhatasa Artemi lrasa) Ar- temis, clad in short chiton and chlamys, shooting I
	[Pl. xxiii 3]	Æ Wt. 128 (Gen. Cunningham) A specimen much injured (Wt 117.3), recently acquired for British Museum
2	(King helmeted) [Pl. xxxii 4]	Æ Wt. 36 (Gen. Cunningham)
3	Same inscr Bust of the king r., diad.	Same inscr. Nike r., holding wreath and palm
	[Pl. xxxii 5]	Æ Wt. 37 (Gen. Cunningham)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		PHILOXENUS.
1	The British Museum has recently acquired a didrachm (Wt. 140·) of this king with the usual type and inscriptions (p. 56), but having on the obverse a helmeted bust of the king l., thrusting with spear.	
		NICIAS.
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	<p>ମହା- ରଜାଶ୍ଵର ରଜା ତ୍ରଦାତା (<i>Mahā-</i> <i>rājāśvāḥ rajaśa tradatasa</i> <i>Nikiasa</i>). The king (or Pallas?) helmeted, standing l.; holds palm over shoulder.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxii. 6.]</p>
		AR Wt. 36· (Gen. Cunningham).
		TELEPIUS.
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΤΗΛΕΦΟΥ Giant (Skythes?), his body ending in three serpents; holds in each hand, hammer?	<p>ମହାରାଜା ରଜାଶ୍ଵର ପାଳନକ୍ରମାସ ତେଲିଫାସ (<i>Maharajasa</i> <i>pālanakramasa Teliphasa</i>). Helios radiate facing, clad in tunic and chlamys, holds long sceptre; be- side him male figure wrapped in mantle, wearing wreath or horned: in field, mon.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxii. 7.]</p>
		AR Wt. 37· (Bodleian Library).
	Mr. Oman having kindly procured a cast of this coin, we are enabled to give a more accurate description of it than has hitherto appeared. Mr. Bendall suggests the reading <i>pālanakshamasa</i> as a rendering of <i>εὐεργέτου</i> .	
		AMYNTAS.
1	Gen. Cunningham possesses hemidrachms with the usual type of reverse, the seated Zeus; but having on the obverse respectively, (1) bust of the king in Macedonian causia; (2) bust of the king, bare-headed, thrusting with spear.	

No	Obverse	Reverse
HERMAEUS		
1	Gen Cunningham has a didrachm of the usual type (Wt 153 grs), with helmeted head of the king on the obverse	
2	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ King on horseback r, galloping	צָרָשׁ צַדְקָה (Mal a צָלָבֶלֶס raja mahatasa Heramayasa) Zeus seated l on throne. AR Wt 31 (Gen Cunningham)
3	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΥ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ Bust of the king r, bare [Pl xxxii 8]	צָלָבֶלֶס צַדְקָה (Maharajasa raja mahatasa Heramaya sa) Nike l, holding wreath AR round, 7 (Gen Cunningham)
4	צָרָשׁ צַדְקָה (Maharajasa raja [Herama] iyasa) Horse r	Uncertain device, surrounded by a circle of unascertained Chinese characters AR 1 (Sir D Forsyth), <i>Num Chron</i> , 1879, p 276
MAUES		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΜΑΥΟΥ Pig r, in which a late figure holding sceptre or spear, and charioteer	צָלָבֶלֶס צַדְקָה (Rgs צָרָע diriyasa r malatu Meas i) Zeus seated l on the r, then herbolt in extended r at l AR Di drachm (Bosporan Library), Wt 121
2		AR Hera drachm (acquired for Lat Mus), Wt 276

No.	Obverse.	Reverso.
AZES AND AZILISES.		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ The king r., on horseback ; lancee couched.	עַלְמָשׁוּת רַצְבָּע מַהֲרָגָזָה ? (Maharajasa <i>rajarajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa</i>). A city ? l., holds in r. hand an object resembling a brazier ; in l., palm bound with fillet.
	[Pl. xxxii. 9.]	⌈ Didrachm (R. Rocheite, 1 ^{re} Suppl., Pl. II., No. 16).
2		⌈ Hemidrachm (Grotfend).
AZILISES.		
1	'Standing figure to the r., with the r. arm extended horizontally, and holding a chaplet.'	'Figure in short tunic, with loose veil-like garments around the head, &c. Arian legend, imperfect, <i>jasa mahatasa Ayilishasa</i> .'
		⌈ square (Thomas's Prinsep II., p. 212, No. 9, Sir E. C. Bayley).
VONONES AND SPALAHORES.		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΝΩΝΟΥ Hercules, with club and lion's skin ; r. hand raised to the head.	'Arian legend : — <i>Spahora blirata</i> <i>dhramikasa Spalahorasa</i> . Minerva to the l., armed with shield and spear ; r. arm extended.'
	[Ariana Antiqua, Pl. viii. 9.]	⌈ square (Thomas's Prinsep II., p. 204, No. 3, Mr. Brereton).

No.	Obverse	Reverse
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1	Bust of the king l., wearing Arsacid tiara, diad. [Pl. xxvii. 10]	BACIAEWC BACIAEWN  Niko crowning him. AR. Wt. 58 (Berlin, Zeitschr f. Num. 1879, p. 358)
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1	Barbarous inscr. The king r., on horseback, arm extended. [Pl. xxxii. 11]	Inscription ending Y75.~W (Jehu-nasa) The king facing, on one side, Niko, on the other, a wingless figure, crowning him. AR Didrachm (Thomas's Prinsep, Pl. xxxviii. 5)
ARSACES DIKAIOS		
1	BACIAEYONTOC BACIAE- WN ΔIKAIΟΥ APCAKOV The king, on horseback r., r hand raised	Aman legend — (Malāyāra raya rajā mahatās Aslādārātra tra to in his right hand) Æ round (Cunningham)
* A coin of this class has a type thus described by R. L. D. and F. Guérard, <i>Cahier des Mémoires</i> , no. 8796 — Figure militaire (?) diadème débord. à g. t. sur la tête de la main droite, à g. sur une épée (?)		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
ARSACES THEOS.		
1	BACΙΛΕΩC ΘΕΟY.. CAKOY Horse r. [Pl. xxxii. 12.]	Bow in case : fillet-border. Æ square, ·7 (Berlin, <i>Zeitschr. f. Num.</i> , Pl. v. 2).
KADPHISES II.		
1	BACΙΛΕYC οοΗΜΟ ΚΑΔΦΙ- CHC King r., holding club ; seated in biga moving slowly to r. [Pl. xxxii. 13.]	Usual reverse ; type, Siva standing (see p. 124). AV Stater (<i>Ariana Antiqua</i> , Pl. x. 9).
KANERKES.		
1	PAONANOPAO K[ANHPKI] KOPANO Bust of the king r., helmeted, holding spear, above clouds.	ΗΛΙΟC Helios standing, radiate ; one hand advanced, the other grasping sword. AV Wt. 30·8 (Rollin and Feuardent).
This coin, published by v. Sallet, is noteworthy as bilingual.		
2	PAO KA]NHPKI The king standing, at altar. [Pl. xxxii. 14.]]ΓΟΒΟΥΔΟ Buddha seated facing, cross-legged ; arms in pos- ture of benediction. Æ 1· (Berlin, <i>Zeitschr. f. Num.</i> 1879, Pl. ix. 1).

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AND THE
MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.

ENGLISH INCHES	FOR	FRENCH MILLIMÈTRES
4.		100
3.5		95
3.		90
2.5		85
3.	MIONNET'S SCALE	80
2.	19	75
2.5	18	70
2.	17	65
2.	16	60
2.	15	55
2.	14	60
2.	13	45
2.	12	40
2.	11	35
2.	10	30
2.	9	25
2.	8	20
2.	7	15
2.	6	10
2.	5	5
2.	4	
2.	3	
2.	2	
2.	1	
.1		

T A B L E

OF

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES

Grains	Grammes	Grains	Grammes	Grains	Grammes	Grains	Grammes.
1	.064	41	2 656	81	5 248	121	7 840
2	129	42	2 720	82	5 312	122	7 905
3	.194	43	2 785	83	5 378	123	7 970
4	259	44	2 850	84	5 442	124	8 035
5	.324	45	2 915	85	5 508	125	8 100
6	388	46	2 980	86	5 572	126	8 164
7	.453	47	3 045	87	5 637	127	8 229
8	518	48	3 110	88	5 702	128	8 294
9	583	49	3 175	89	5 767	129	8 359
10	648	50	3 240	90	5 832	130	8 424
11	712	51	3 304	91	5 896	131	8 488
12	.777	52	3 368	92	5 961	132	8 553
13	842	53	3 434	93	6 026	133	8 618
14	907	54	3 499	94	6 091	134	8 682
15	972	55	3 564	95	6 156	135	8 747
16	1 036	56	3 628	96	6 220	136	8 812
17	1 101	57	3 693	97	6 285	137	8 877
18	1 166	58	3 758	98	6 350	138	8 942
19	1 231	59	3 823	99	6 415	139	9 007
20	1 296	60	3 888	100	6 480	140	9 072
21	1 360	61	3 952	101	6 544	141	9 136
22	1 425	62	4 017	102	6 609	142	9 200
23	1 490	63	4 082	103	6 674	143	9 265
24	1 555	64	4 146	104	6 739	144	9 330
25	1 620	65	4 211	105	6 804	145	9 395
26	1 684	66	4 276	106	6 868	146	9 460
27	1 749	67	4 341	107	6 933	147	9 525
28	1 814	68	4 406	108	6 998	148	9 590
29	1 879	69	4 471	109	7 063	149	9 655
30	1 944	70	4 536	110	7 128	150	9 720
31	2 008	71	4 600	111	7 192	151	9 784
32	2 073	72	4 665	112	7 257	152	9 848
33	2 138	73	4 729	113	7 322	153	9 911
34	2 202	74	4 794	114	7 387	154	9 975
35	2 267	75	4 859	115	7 452	155	10 044
36	2 332	76	4 924	116	7 516	156	10 108
37	2 397	77	4 989	117	7 581	157	10 173
38	2 462	78	5 054	118	7 646	158	10 238
39	2 527	79	5 119	119	7 711	159	10 302
40	2 592	80	5 184	120	7 776	160	10 366

T A B L E

OF

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains	Grammes.	Grains	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10·432	201	13·024	241	15·616	290	18·79
162	10·497	202	13·089	242	15·680	300	19·44
163	10·562	203	13·154	243	15·745	310	20·08
164	10·626	204	13·219	244	15·810	320	20·73
165	10·691	205	13·284	245	15·875	330	21·38
166	10·756	206	13·348	246	15·940	340	22·02
167	10·821	207	13·413	247	16·005	350	22·67
168	10·886	208	13·478	248	16·070	360	23·32
169	10·951	209	13·543	249	16·135	370	23·97
170	11·016	210	13·608	250	16·200	380	24·62
171	11·080	211	13·672	251	16·264	390	25·27
172	11·145	212	13·737	252	16·328	400	25·92
173	11·209	213	13·802	253	16·394	410	26·56
174	11·274	214	13·867	254	16·458	420	27·20
175	11·339	215	13·932	255	16·524	430	27·85
176	11·404	216	13·996	256	16·588	440	28·50
177	11·469	217	14·061	257	16·653	450	29·15
178	11·534	218	14·126	258	16·718	460	29·80
179	11·599	219	14·191	259	16·783	470	30·45
180	11·664	220	14·256	260	16·848	480	31·10
181	11·728	221	14·320	261	16·912	490	31·75
182	11·792	222	14·385	262	16·977	500	32·40
183	11·858	223	14·450	263	17·042	510	33·04
184	11·922	224	14·515	264	17·106	520	33·68
185	11·988	225	14·580	265	17·171	530	34·34
186	12·052	226	14·644	266	17·236	540	34·98
187	12·117	227	14·709	267	17·301	550	35·64
188	12·182	228	14·774	268	17·366	560	36·28
189	12·247	229	14·839	269	17·431	570	36·93
190	12·312	230	14·904	270	17·496	580	37·58
191	12·376	231	14·968	271	17·560	590	38·23
192	12·441	232	15·033	272	17·625	600	38·88
193	12·506	233	15·098	273	17·689	700	45·36
194	12·571	234	15·162	274	17·754	800	51·84
195	12·636	235	15·227	275	17·819	900	58·32
196	12·700	236	15·292	276	17·884	1000	64·80
197	12·765	237	15·357	277	17·949	2000	129·60
198	12·830	238	15·422	278	18·014	3000	194·40
199	12·895	239	15·487	279	18·079	4000	259·20
200	12·960	240	15·552	280	18·144	5000	324·00

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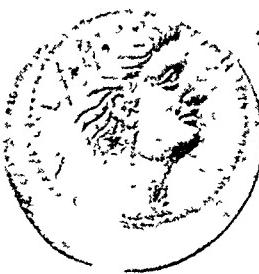
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